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THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

THE interest of Louis Napoleon's speeches arises from a somewhat peculiar merit in our day—that they mean something. They are royal by having royal power to back them. How this came about, or whether the address itself now before us of the 2nd instant, is elegant or courtly, or what not, in point of style, is a very minor matter. It is the speech of a monarch whom people follow, and who enjoys actual substantial power. That is its main attraction. It is very plain and familiar in style—(what may be called homely—imperious in manner, perhaps)—but it is redolent all over of real authority, and rosy with a military scarlet glow of health. Under these circumstances, it is the most important piece of eloquence we could meddle with, and we select it to discourse on accordingly. A similar speech at home would be a much more stately affair in composition, no doubt. But so would a leading tragedian be a more royal-looking person, according to the artistic view, than most princes, from Leopold to Bomba. But, what then? Who could say how many of the fine phrases got up by the Cabinet would ultimately come to anything—or, if they did, whether they might not be stopped by a demonstration in Hyde Park? Here we have a speech which millions of one of the greatest peoples in Europe will follow as if it were a prescription—which represents soldiers, money, cannon-shot, war-steamers, and part of the history of the century. It is refreshing to come so directly in contact with fact in these days, when a manifesto generally represents as little real value as a cheque on Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates.

It is written—we repeat—in a sufficiently plain style. It is the cosy imperial chat of a man who knows his position, and who does not affect to treat Messieurs les Senateurs and



FIELD MARSHAL THE LATE LORD RAGLAN



Messieurs les Deputés as of more consequence than they really are. It has a business tone rather than an imperial one. The Conferences in Vienna have failed in procuring peace—though England and France only wanted four stipulations, which we all know as the Four Points. We have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements. The war has to follow its course. Money and men are wanted, and the “bill will take the usual course.” Indeed, the speech is rather like the matter-of-fact statement of a railway chairman reporting the proceedings of his company. There is not an epigram—not a simile—addressed to a nation so lively and so impassioned:—for a French Emperor, the speech is almost gloomy. This is very characteristic of the man. He has conquered by this steady, serious pertinacity, and faith in himself and his career. He never spends more words than the occasion requires. And the confidence of his sober rhetoric shows that he is secure still in his position, and doubts not that men and money will come at his call. The very quiet indicates a steady adherence to the war, to begin with; he does not seem to wish to fan the enthusiasm about it, but talks of its future progress as one of the regular things of the day. Here is the main importance of the document. War is the regular business of the time in the estimation of our Ally, and we are secure of his co-operation so long as we choose to continue it.

The relation of the Allies to Austria, is set before us explicitly enough. How far Austria will go with us, we have in the following paragraph:—

“Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.



GENERAL SIMPSON, PROVISIONAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—(A SKETCH FROM LIFE, BY CAPTAIN CREALOCK)

"To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty."

To have made peace on such terms would have been to leave Russia better off than ever. No condition could be more impossible to secure than the limitation of her ships,—supposing nothing more achieved than has been achieved hitherto against her. Austria proposed, in fact, to agree to what she knew could not be agreed to by England and France. As far as she was concerned, our negotiations were harmless ceremonies in her capital—throwing a halo of dignity and impartiality about her, but without any results to us. It was a kind of "Raffle held here," or "Goose club held here," such as allures the humbler Briton to a tavern—where the real object is the profit of the master of the house. Our diplomatists lost their time—and Lord John Russell had nothing else to lose.

The Emperor makes short work, then, of Austria and her dawdling policy, and remains firm to the Four Points. What we are fighting for now is plain from this view, whatever mystery some affect to see in the general and deeper objects of the war. We are fighting to make Russia agree to the free navigation of the Danube and the protection of that river's mouth for the purposes of commerce; for a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities; certain guarantees for Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan; and a stern limitation of the number of Russian ships in the Black Sea. To this last "point" the Russians vehemently object—and very naturally. It is one most necessary to establish, and attended with difficulties in the settlement, even if agreed to. To make a homely comparison, it is like asking Bill Sykes to give up his dog,—an animal which the novelist makes him retain till he finds his very life in danger. War is only a system of police on a great scale, however, and exists (at least now-a-days, when the great conquests are over, and Europe tolerably civilised in its best parts), only to preserve "order." It must insist, then, on all that follows from that; and a powerful Russian fleet in the Black Sea means the capability of transporting troops and achieving Sinope slaughters; and so, danger to Constantinople, and to our position in the Mediterranean. Sometimes, *apropos* of this "point," the world is informed that it is the "destiny" of Russia to reign in Stamboul, and that it is absurd to fight for the "effete Turk." But we do not fight for the Turk only; it is a little premature to call him effete; and were it certain that Russia must have Stamboul, it would not follow that she ought to have it now. It was destined, undoubtedly, that Scotland should unite with England; but had you told that to Wallace in the thirteenth century, he would still have declined agreeing to it,—and time has shown that he would have declined rightly.

All things—and this speech conspicuously—point to a probably indefinite duration of hostilities. Napoleon the Third recognises the fact with almost dogged straightforwardness of view. It must have cost him a pang to abandon the personal visit to the Crimea; the last vision of which notion vanishes in a sombre paragraph of this speech. "Serious questions agitated . . . nature of circumstances demanding new and important measures at home"—these are the excuses. They are obvious enough. It would have been better had the idea never been broached. He would have risked more than he would have conferred on the cause; and the Russians will not fail to make their use of his change of resolution—though they have found, and will soon find more conclusively, that Frenchmen fight quite well enough without the stimulus of an Imperial presence, great though that would have been.

It is not without significance that the last words of the speech refer to the "alliance," which is the master-fact of the time. It is as the representative of France and of that alliance that the Emperor is now before us; and the English public have shown no lack of recognition of the value of his present policy. Few other voices in Europe except could have made themselves heard so audibly amidst the roll of the funeral drums of the gallant Lord Raglan.

LORD RAGLAN.

In these days, when a few "winged words" fly with such astonishing swiftness, the fact of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan's death will be known throughout the length and breadth of the country, long before our impression, containing the details, reaches its destination. The event was the subject of conversation in most of the clubs, restaurants, and coffee-houses, in London, on the morning of Saturday last, several hours before the following despatch from General Simpson appeared in any of the evening papers:—

"Until 4 p.m. on the 28th, his Lordship had been progressing to the satisfaction of his medical attendants, when alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 p.m. he was unconscious, and from this period he gradually sank, until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief."

Her Majesty was most deeply affected by the intelligence, as the previous accounts received by the government—by telegraph—had given a more favourable report of Lord Raglan's illness. The Queen instantly countermanded the intended dinner-party at Buckingham Palace, and desired that the military band ordered to be in attendance should be dispensed with.

The intimation of Lord Raglan's demise reached his widow at noon on Saturday, by the hand of the Hon. Robert Dundas, who was commissioned to perform the sad office by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Within a very short period his Royal Highness Prince Albert called personally to convey her Majesty's condolence in an autograph letter, and, further to show that this expression of feeling was not merely etiquette, again repeated his inquiries in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sent to make inquiries as soon as the painful intelligence reached her; and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, were among the earliest to offer their condolences. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also sent to make inquiries. The Queen's anxiety on Lady Raglan's account was further exhibited by two messages in the course of Sunday last.

Although Lord Raglan did not possess the highest qualities of military genius; and although the enormous magnitude of the enterprise in which he was engaged demanded the energy and vehemence of character more

often found in younger men, the reputation he leaves behind him is one which the bravest might be proud to enjoy and the best might envy. Having passed a long life in the service of his country, in posts of high authority, and in the discharge of many delicate and arduous duties, he dies without an enemy, and his memory is unstained by a single act of selfishness, inhumanity, or unkindness. He brought to the profession of arms a chivalrous gallantry which increased the lustre of his descent from one of those historic families whose rank is most fitly marked by the services they have rendered to the Crown of England.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, first Baron Raglan, eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, who died in 1803, was born in 1788, and entered the army at the age of 16, as cornet in the 4th Dragoons. He was rapidly promoted to a company in the 43d Foot, which regiment, however, he never joined, being attached to the staff of the late Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Copenhagen in 1807. His Lordship subsequently attended Wellington to the Peninsula in the same capacity of military secretary and aide-de-camp, and enjoyed a greater amount of the Commander's confidence than any other officer in the army. He distinguished himself in the engagements at Fuentes d'Onor, on the 3d and 5th of May, 1811, and in the storming of Badajoz, on the night of the 6th of April, 1812, when so many gallant British soldiers fell in front of the walls and in the breach before the victory was secured. It was to Lord Fitzroy Somerset that the governor of the citadel surrendered. In the beginning of July the opposing armies approached each other near Salamanca, and on the 22d of that month Marmont despatched Thioniere's division, by a circuitous route, to turn the left of the British army. The movement was not perceived by the British officers till two hours after it had commenced; when Wellington, seeing the error which the French marshal had committed, fell like a thunderbolt upon his weakened forces, while Pakenham attacked Thioniere in the rear. The French were completely routed, and on the 12th of August the British army entered Madrid.

To this period of his life the following tribute has been paid by the historian of the Peninsular War, which will be read at this moment with melancholy interest:—

"The old regiments were incredibly hardy and experienced in all things necessary to sustain their strength and efficiency; the Staff was all practised; and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary, had established such an intercourse between the head-quarters and battalion chiefs that the latter had, so to speak, direct communication with the General-in-Chief upon all the business of their regiments—a privilege which stimulated the enthusiasm and zeal of all. By this method Lord Fitzroy acquired an exact knowledge of the moral state of each regiment, rendered his own office important and gracious with the army, and with such discretion and judgment that the military hierarchy was in no manner weakened. All the daring young men were excited, and, being unacquainted with the political difficulties of their General, anticipated noble triumphs, which were happily realised."

From 1807 to 1852—from the Danish expedition to the death of the Duke of Wellington—Fitzroy Somerset was the secretary and companion of Arthur Wellesley whenever the latter exercised military command. Throughout all the campaigns in the Peninsula, through that of the Hundred Days, and through that pacific administration at the Horse Guards which ended but a year or two ago, the duties of Wellington's Military Secretary were discharged by the soldier whose death is now announced. During all this period he was the Berthier of our Napoleon, nor can any more forcible testimony be given to the excellence of his qualifications than is contained in these practical acknowledgments of his sagacious chief.

It is not to be presumed, however, that he was deterred by these special avocations from the chances of peril and glory which war affords. He was present in most of the great actions of the last great war, and, indeed, if he had not been distinguished by the preference of our famous Commander, his services would have been conspicuous enough to deserve a record. He earned a cross and five clasps by his doings in the field. He was wounded at Busaco; he lost an arm at Waterloo; and, after the dreadful storm at Badajoz, it was to him, as he penetrated foremost into the place, that the intrepid Governor of the fortress surrendered his sword.

But though Lord Fitzroy Somerset, in common with others of Wellington's officers, achieved the honours which personal daring and professional gallantry secure, it was in the military cabinet that his peculiar distinctions were won. For very many years he was the chief secretary at the Horse Guards; in fact, wherever Wellington held military rule, it was Lord Fitzroy's pen which gave effect to his orders. In this capacity he became, as it were, personally identified with our military system, and was, perhaps, more conversant with its forms, more habituated to its technicalities, and better acquainted with its operation, than any other man living. When the Great Duke died, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was regarded, not unreasonably, as his nearest professional representative—as the officer who from long and intimate confidence must necessarily have become in some sense the depository of the great chief's views. Nor can there be a doubt that these presumptions were correct. As far as the ideas of one man admit of transfer to another, Fitzroy Somerset should surely have inherited those of Arthur Wellesley; and if this process did not include the communication of supreme military talent, the result cannot be matter of surprise to those who remember that generals, like poets, are not made, but born.

At Wellington's death, Lord Fitzroy was raised to the peerage by the title, now so familiar, of Lord Raglan; and when, a short time afterwards, it was resolved to despatch an army to the succour of the Sultan, he received the command of it. How naturally this appointment was suggested by circumstances will appear from what we have remarked above, and if the expedition had proved what it was at first probably expected to be—if it had turned out a species of military demonstration, requiring, indeed, the discretion of a practised soldier and the conciliatory courtesy of a judicious commander, but without calling for the display of the highest military powers—if the operations had been even limited to such ordinary battles or *coups de main* as might have been achieved with ordinary prowess, the result might have been regarded with unalloyed satisfaction. Unfortunately, the army found itself in circumstances which might have tried the talents of a Cæsar or a Turenne, and though Lord Raglan's unrivalled tact of manner and genuine kindness of disposition preserved the harmony of our alliance without a rupture throughout all these trials, they did not avail to extricate our troops from sufferings of the most terrible kind. Nothing, indeed, could surpass the true amenity of his manners, and many of those whose duties compelled them to speak aloud upon the sufferings of the army, found it impossible all the while to forget the generous courtesies of his chief. In this respect, at any rate, he excelled his old commander. Wellington could rarely, except by the sheer force of his victories, conciliate the affections of his soldiers; whereas Lord Raglan seems invariably to have inspired all those immediately around him with sentiments of unfeigned regard. In his own capacity, in short, or in his own sphere, his gifts were almost unequalled. With unchangeable suavity of manner he combined immense professional experience, untiring application, excellent habits of method, and singular powers of endurance. That these faculties are not sufficient to form a first-rate general, is true; but at the present moment it is more agreeable to think upon what was given, than to enlarge upon what was not forthcoming.

In addition to his British honour of Grand Cross of the Bath, Lord Raglan was knight of the foreign orders of Maria Theresa of Austria, St. George (fourth class) of Russia, Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

The deceased peer married, 6th of August, 1814, the Hon. Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, second daughter of Lord Maryborough (afterwards Earl of Mornington), and niece of the Duke of Wellington, by whom he leaves issue an only surviving son, the Hon. Richard Henry Fitzroy, born 24th May, 1817, secretary to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and two daughters, the Hon. Charlotte and the Hon. Katherine Somerset. His eldest son, the Hon. Major Arthur W. Fitzroy, was killed, after a brilliant career in India, during the first campaign in the Punjab, while serving on the staff of General Viscount Gough.

The death of Lord Raglan places in mourning the families of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, Sir William and Lady Georgina Codrington, Lady Granville Somerset, the Lady Louisa Finch, Lord and Lady Blanche Dupplin, and Lord and Lady Calthorpe

GENERAL SIMPSON.

WHILE, in both Houses of Parliament, Noble Lords and Right Hon. Gentlemen have without stint been paying tribute to the memory of Lord Raglan, public attention out of doors is naturally attracted towards the general whom the melancholy death of the late Commander-in-Chief has placed at the head of the British army in the Crimea.

Lieutenant-General Simpson is an officer who has seen considerable service, and won a high professional reputation. From May, 1813, he served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of the defence of Cadix, and at the attack on Seville. When the war was renewed in 1815, he took part in the campaign, and received a wound at Quatre Bras. He afterwards served some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently held an important command in the Crimea, where he acquired much reputation as a regimental officer.

In 1845, when Sir Charles Napier engaged in his last Indian campaign, General Simpson acted under him as second in command, and was honourably mentioned by the famous conqueror of Scinde, as the man in the whole army then serving in India to undertake a difficult and important mission. It is understood, also, that Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General of India, reposed high confidence in General Simpson, and was not hesitatingly have entrusted him with the conduct of the war, in anything having happened to Sir C. Napier.

General Simpson is indebted for the confidence reposed in his ability and discretion, to his high character as an officer, and to the advantages he has ever shown for the profession of which he is a member. He is, little, it is said, to aristocratic influence or political predilections, but rises to the high estimation in which he was held by the great Napier.

The distinguished official position which, as chief of the staff, General Simpson has held, since despatched by the present Ministry to the Crimea, has necessarily placed him in constant communication with the ablest and doubtless man who now figures as French Commander-in-Chief, and to doubt they will so act together, and maintain such cordial relations, as to conduce to the welfare of the soldiers under their direction, and to the effectual brave efforts of the invading army to conquer "a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Emperor opened the Extraordinary Session of 1855, in the Salle des Maréchaux, at the Tuilleries. His Majesty addressed the Senate and Legislative Corps to the following effect:—

The Conferences lately held at Vienna had failed, he said, to secure the return of peace. He came, therefore, to make a new appeal to their patriotism. He justified the conduct of the Allies at the Conferences, and demonstrated their moderation. Propositions, which he would call unanimous on account of their disinterestedness, had been made by the Allies. The French Government was not expecting of Austria the execution of her engagement, which was to render her alliance offensive and defensive, should the negotiations not lead to peace. The administration of the army and navy would shortly be closed, bringing about a desired result. He relied on the legislative bodies to give him the means of continuing the war. He had resolved formerly to place himself at the head of the army, where the presence of the Sovereign would have produced a happy effect, and where he would have been an eye-witness of the heroic efforts of the soldiers, which he would have been happy to lead to direct. But serious questions abroad, and important matters at home, had forced him to abandon his intention with regret. No extraordinary levy would be necessary. Let all, putting their confidence in God, persevere, and they would arrive at a peace worthy the alliance of two great nations.

The Legislative Body having assembled, the Minister presented a law for a loan of 750 million francs, several laws for the creation of imposts, and a law for a levy of 140,000 men.

It is said that the Governments of France and England, participating in the opinion long since expressed by the public on the subject of Austria, have resolved to declare the treaty of December 2nd null and void, and are deliberating as to the best form in which this result can be made public, while avoiding an open rupture.

The two Governments have forwarded a joint note to Vienna, requesting Mr. Elliot, now acting for Lord Westmoreland, to demand explanations from the Austrian Government with respect to the extensive diminution of the Austrian army.

SPAIN.

THE French authorities on the frontier have arrested several Carlist chiefs who had attempted to enter Spain. A band of seventeen armed men, commanded by a priest, have appeared in the environs of Santander, province of Santander, but the National Guard had gone in search of them. The Russian Prince Galitzin, brother-in-law of Count de Spitzkoff, Grand Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in Madrid from France.

The mail coach Del Norte, which reached Bayonne from Madrid, was stopped at one o'clock a.m., by a band of six men, at a short distance from Burgos. The banditti told the travellers to be without any apprehension, as they only intended to possess themselves of the horses, of which they stood in need. Accordingly, after taking the six horses from the carriage, they rode off without committing any further outrage. Strict orders were given by them to the guard not to leave the spot before three o'clock, threatening to shoot him the next time he passed if he did not comply with the injunction. Lord Howden, the English ambassador, was one of the passengers.

On the evening of the 26th ult., a telegraphic despatch was received at the British Legation from Lord Howden, dated Victoria, June 25, and announcing his safe arrival at that town, after having been six hours in the power of the Carlists.

The Cortes, on the 30th ult., approved of the decree which fixes the army reserve at 60,000 men, forming 80 battalions. Government opposes the voluntary loan, and will defend the forced loan. The health of Marshal Espartero is said to be completely re-established.

AUSTRIA.

THE young Emperor of Austria continues his tour through Galicia. At present the diplomatic correspondence between Russia, Prussia, and Austria is very brisk. M. de Tengoborski, the Russian Counsellor of State, arrived at Vienna on the 24th ult., and his presence may be considered a certain sign that something unusual is going forward.

The negotiations respecting the Italian railroads are still going on between this Government and a company represented by Baron Rothschild and some English firms. Messrs. Laing, Blount, and Uzielli, the representatives of the latter, are said to be about to leave Vienna for Italy on a tour of inspection.

The diplomatists, who evidently feel that their occupation is gone for the present, are hastening to quit the scene of their recent failure. Count Arnim, the Prussian Minister, is about to leave for Kissingen; Count Lerchenfeld, the representative of Bavaria, goes to Carlsbad; and Prince Gortschakoff will, in the course of the ensuing week, take a trip to Stuttgart.

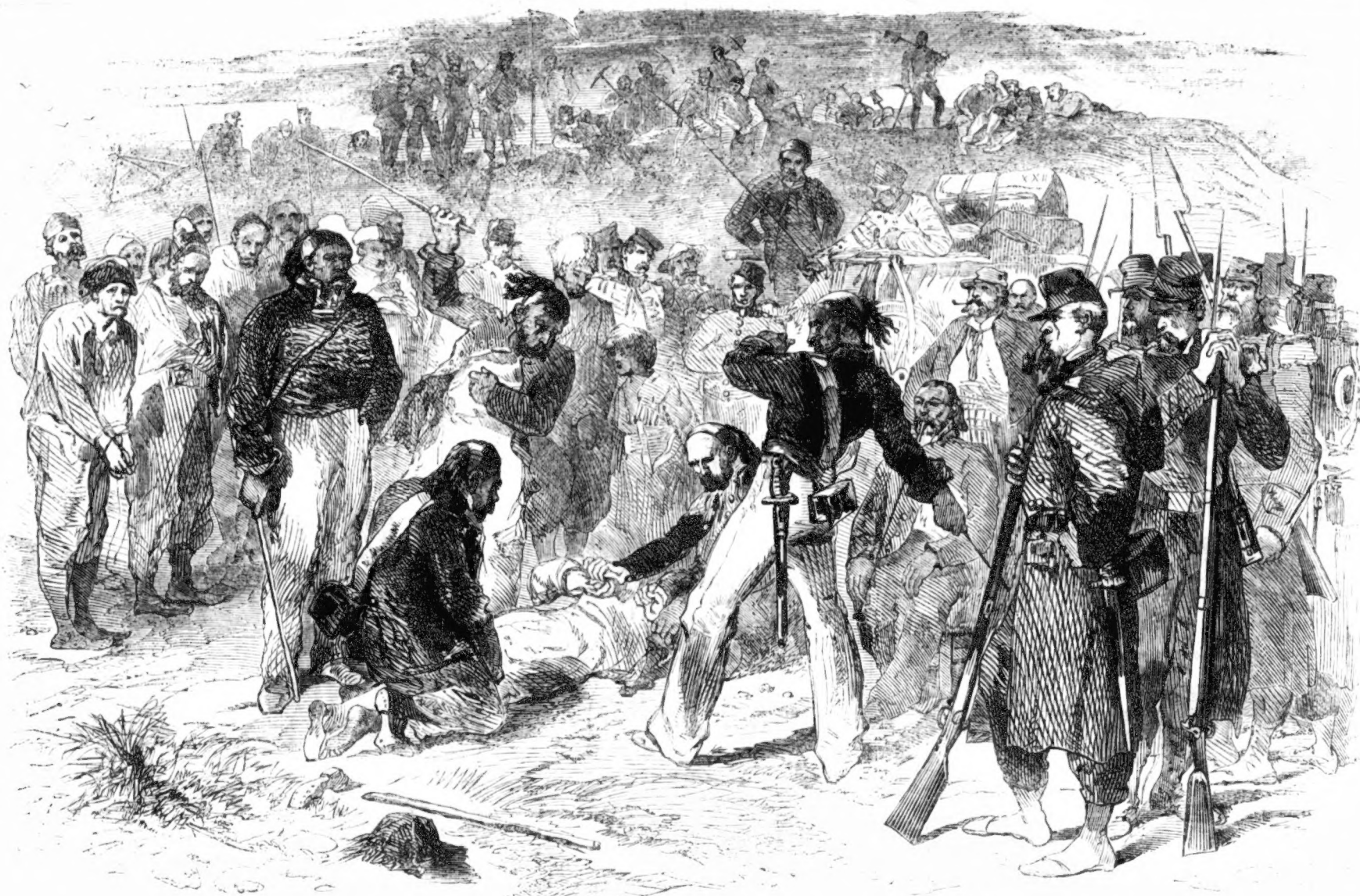
RUSSIA.

It is stated that there is, in St. Petersburg, some apprehension of a revolution, with the object of disrobing Alexander II., and raising Constantine to the imperial throne. The Russian nobles, it is said, are far from concealing the scorn they feel for the present Czar, and what they term his vacillating and pusillanimous conduct; while they extol his brother to the skies.

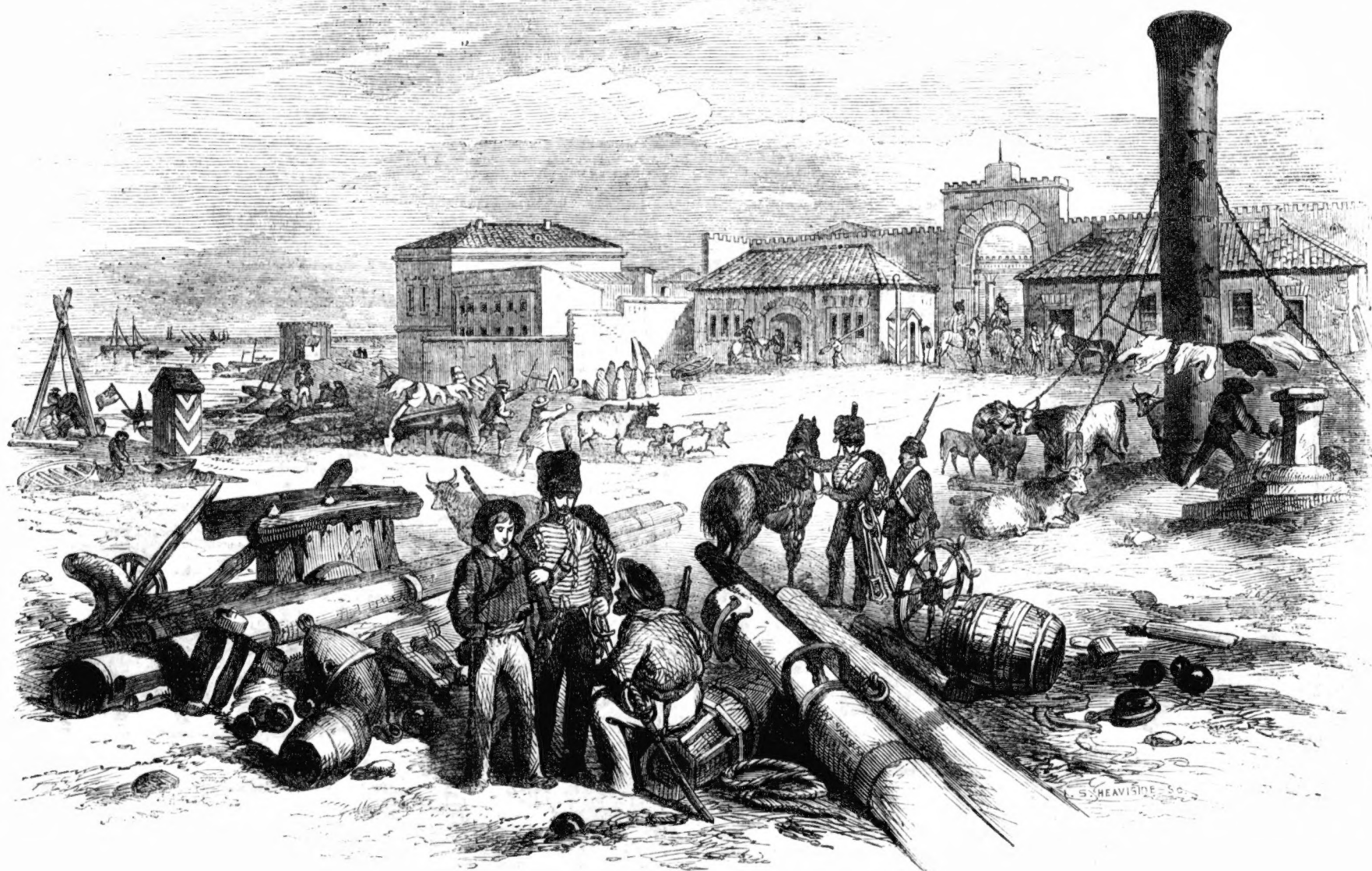
Some time ago the Government raised a considerable sum by pledging the national domains to the Mortgage Company of Poland. It appears that a pressing want of money is now felt at St. Petersburg, for an application has just been made to the bank of Poland for a sum on account.

RECENTLY the Austrians have taken possession of the Mountain of Slanick, an important position, and heretofore considered as an integral part of Moldavia. They have done so, on the pretence that within the Bukovina was ceded to Austria by Turkey in 1776, the line of demarcation was traced across the Slanick.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, is at present making a tour of inspection in Finland, and will return to Warsaw towards the middle of next month to assume definitively the post of Chief of the Engineers of the western army.



TARTAR HORSE-STEALERS RECEIVING THE PUNISHMENT OF THE BASTINADO AT KERTCH.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)



THE DOCKYARD AT KERTCH.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)



FRENCH VANDALISM AT KERTCH.—(A SKETCH BY JULIAN PORTCH.)



YENIKALE, AFTER THE PILLAGE.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)

POSITION OF FORCES

THE ALERTNESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

REGIMENTS FROM INDIA

PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE MALAKHOFF AND REDAN.

CONFUSION—DEATH OF COLONEL YEA.

TAKING THE CEMETERY AND BARRACK BATTERIES.

THE ARMISTICE OF THE 18TH—SAD SCENES.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

NEWS FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE HANGO
OUTRAGE

¹⁶ H. Isingborn, Monday, June 12, 1857.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD AND THE CRIMEAN
EXPEDITION.

A MISCARRIED LETTER.—By the last American mail, a newspaper arrived at Liverpool, addressed to "Zar Alexander, Esq., Emperor of Russia, Roshie, Europe." The sorting-clerk at Liverpool, probably mistaking the address for Ross-shire, sent the paper in the Liverpool bag to Inverness, whence it had to be sent southwards again.

THE "SUNDAY EILL" RIOTS IN HYDE PARK.

With the observance of the Sabbath would have been, if Lord Robert Grosvenor had not withdrawn his bill, it is difficult to imagine; but judging from the two demonstrations that have already taken place in Hyde Park, we should say, that for months to come, more people would have gone to the Station-house and the Hospital than to the Chapel or Church. The question seemed to be whether the milk and shaving shops were to be destroyed, and the police rolls crowded; whether our ears were to be assailed with the tinkling of milk cans, or the groans and shoutings of a mob. For ourselves, we frankly confess that we would sooner see clean chimneys and razors actively handled than broken heads and upraised truncheons.

On Sunday last there must have been more than 50,000 persons assembled in Hyde Park. A policeman in Piccadilly told us that the meeting was, at least, three times larger than that on the previous Sabbath. As we entered the gates, mobs of men and women were pouring through the entrances to the drive; and along the paths leading through the grass from Baywater and Oxford Street, long lines of fresh visitors were hurrying on towards the scene of the expected riots.

Sir Richard Mayne had caused placards to be posted up on the walls of the metropolis, forbidding all large assemblies in the Park, not so much because they might lead to tumult and accident, but on the plea that the land was not public, but royal property. This statement had only served to exasperate the people. On the Saturday evening, we had passed more than one group where the question of the ownership of the soil was being discussed. "If it is not the people's ground," asked one man, "why do they keep it in order with the people's money? We've had a right of way through the land for more than fifty years, and the law only required twenty, to give a title." At another of their groups, we heard the men talking of the scenes that were to take place on the morrow, styling them Sir Richard Mayne's "coup d'état."

On both sides of the carriage drive the mob stood like a wall, hanging over the riders, or perched up in the trees. There were men, women, and children of all ages. All of them were dressed in their holiday clothes, black coats, clean gowns, new hats and bonnets. The mob had certainly something threatening about it. If a stick was carried, it was only a thin twig to dandy wits. The truth was, that most of the people had come merely as lookers-on, to see the sight—not to join in the proceedings. On Constitution Hill, the ground was one mass of human beings. They were packed as closely as before a hustings. Some were passively smoking, others cracking nuts, and every here and there were small groups of twos and threes discussing the bill, and occasionally casting angry glances at the drive, as though the poor ladies and gentlemen who usually take their carriage exercise there, had been mixed up with the threatened oppression.

Not a carriage was to be seen. That day the coachmen and horses were either resting or had gone to some quieter and less frequented spot. The mob were angry at the desertion, and said sneeringly that "the nobles were afraid." But if there were no carriages, there were plenty of policemen. They lined each side of the road, with their truncheons drawn ready to break the rebellious heads, directly the word of attack was given. Near the receiving house of the Humane Society, were more constables, lying in a circle on the grass, as if at a picnic; and under some of the trees in the distance, you could catch sight of small detachments, waiting to be marched up to the attack.

We saw one conveyance, a private "hansom," pass with a young gentleman who wore monstrosities inside; but he was laughing, as though he only drove by to amuse himself and see the sight. The mob booed, and told him to "go to church," so often, that we half-wonder he did not, just for the novelty of the thing. A chaise-cart also crawled along the road, but it occasioned more laughter than anger; and one man near to us, instead of shouting the usual sarcasm, cried "Take your horse out, and give it something to eat." As the animal was remarkably thin and weak in the legs, this only was rewarded with a shout of laughter. In fact, at every step we took, we heard more laughter than grumbling. "They all seem very merry," we overheard a lady say; "I suppose they won't kill any body, after all."

To us, the appearance of the mob lining the thoroughfare, and the police protecting the roadway, called to mind similar scenes, when a procession was expected to pass, or the Queen going to visit some place. When the Emperor of the French went in state to the City, the joking of the mob was more rude, and their conduct not more orderly, than it was on Sunday last.

The first attempt at addressing the people was made about half-past two o'clock. A respectable and well-looking man, and very unlike a republican leader, got up and said, "He had been invited to accompany Lord Robert Grosvenor to church that morning. He went according to the printed invitation, but, instead of leaving the honour of accompanying his Lordship, he found, after waiting some time, that his Lordship had left town the previous day in a hired carriage, because he did not dare to take his own, lest he might be known." (Here everybody burst into laughter, "I don't know if the merriest would stop too soon.") "Now, he would just ask if any man, with the least grain of common sense, seeing that such was the obnoxious nature of the bill he had introduced, would dare to get up in the House and assert that it was his intention to persevere in forcing the measure down their throats? What was the feeling of the metropolis on the subject? Let any member of the House of Commons who was in favour of pushing the bill forward look at the respectability of that vast assemblage, who, by their presence, showed their disgust at the measure, which, he had no hesitation in saying, would ruin thousands."

Now surely there was nothing very outrageous or threatening to the public peace in all this. The people who heard it seemed thoughtful, but not savage. Unfortunately, Sir Richard Mayne had forbidden all assemblages in the "Royal" Park, and the police, catching sight of the meeting, advanced to the charge. Then, for the first time, the multitude became angry. Some hissed, and others cried, "Down with the police." Then the staves were drawn out, and "Down with the people" seemed rather to be the order of the proceedings, for, as heads were knocked, the bodies fell. One man's scalp was broken in, another's cheek torn open; shoulders, arms, and ribs beaten and bruised. One child—poor little thing, it should have gone for its amusement to the people's ground, not to the "royal" property—was trampled under foot, and carried off, senseless and limp, to St. George's Hospital.

Now that the first blood was drawn, the earnestness of the scene began. A carriage with prancing horses, and silk stockinged coachman, drove past. "Go to church!" roared the mob. "Take your horses out." The animals coked their ears at their too zealous advocates, and moved on a little faster, but the police had an excuse, and up went the staves again, to draw more blood, and break more bones. Those on the Serpentine side of the road shouted "Shame! shame!"—fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen. But truncheons have no ears, and policemen no pity, and they continued at their work.

A cab with a constable on the box, and two more with their prisoners inside, passed along. This time there was no cry of "Go to church," for the one required was "Go to the Hospital." The face of one of the prisoners was a mass of blood, a red mask with white holes for eyes. The poor fellow, looking silly from the stinging of the blows, was touching the blood with his fingers, and looking at it as if to assure himself of the extent of the injury. "Shame! shame!" again cried the fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen only now the cry was loud and earnest.

"Wait till next Sunday," said a man whose frowning proved that he meant what he said. "We'll have the roughs up from Whitechapel, and see if their bludgeons are not as good as these fellows' staves."

As two mounted inspectors of police were walking their horses down the road, some man cried "Take your horse out." He was instantly pounced upon by two constables, and as he resisted was beaten into submission. One of these inspectors amused himself by pointing out as he passed along the men that were to be taken into custody. Some of these offenders must have uttered their sarcasms in an extremely faint voice, for on the other side of the road they were not even audible. "Shame, shame!" was again cried out by the ladies and gentlemen looking on.

Once a sudden madness of persecution seemed to have seized the police. Whether any order was given we cannot say, but on a sudden the

men dived under the rails, plunged into the crowd which was quietly looking over into the road, and striking about them like drovers in the midst of a herd of oxen, sent the few men and the many women and children rushing off before them. We heard one blow given, which, from the cracking sound that followed, must have done serious injury.

By and by rumours spread of riots having taken place at the other end of the Park. But wherever we went, we can safely assert that the only persons we saw, whose actions were disgraced by brute force, were the police. The populace seemed inclined to content itself with shouting, and even of that there was not a great deal. It was the policemen's staves that first stirred up the riot.

As this seems to have been entirely a police affair, let us test it by police regulations. We often read in the papers of a man being brought up before the magistrate, charged with doing something or other which had caused a crowd to collect, and so obstructed the thoroughfare. It is not the mob which is attacked by the law, but the man who caused the gathering. And who was it that occasioned this monster meeting in Hyde Park?

There were others who in the course of the day addressed the crowd. One of them said:—"Let me advise you to be temperate, but firm; don't fear to demand your just rights and privileges, but throw off the shackles of oligarchical oppression and misrule. If you do not as I tell you, you will be irretrievably oppressed and ruined. Is it not a pity that the inhabitants of this great metropolis—the greatest in the civilised world—should have their liberties placed in the hands of my Lord Robert Grosvenor and such men as Lord Ebrington?"

As we were leaving the Park, we heard an old lady inquiring her way of a youth who was standing by. The boy laughed, and shouted out, "Go to church!" In Piccadilly we heard two omnibus drivers joking together. "Go to church," said one. "Take your horses out," answered the other. A man with oranges was asking a penny a piece for them.—"Go to church with you," said a customer—"give us two for three half-pence." "Cost me more," replied the vendor. "Then take your horses out," was the answer, and the negotiation ended.

For the next six months, every question will, if it is objected to, be answered with "Go to church." All this is, of course, well calculated to cause the Sabbath to be the better observed.

FEARFUL ASSASSINATION.—On the evening of the 20th of June, as a young married lady, of great wealth and beauty, and allied to the most distinguished families in Barcelona, was leaving her house, accompanied by a female friend, she was suddenly attacked by a fashionably-dressed man, who had been seen lurking about the spot for some hours before, and who inflicted several such severe wounds on her with a poignard, that he laid her dead at his feet. On hearing the cries uttered by the companion of the murdered lady, a number of persons rushed to the spot, and as robbery was at the moment supposed to have been intended, a cry of "Stop thief" was raised! On hearing the word "thief" used, the murderer, who was at once arrested, exclaimed, "Thief! there is no thief in the matter—I have killed that woman, and here is the dagger," and he held up a poignard with an ivory handle, richly ornamented. The assassin is said to be a young colonel, who had been ordered on a mission to a distant part of the country, but who had concealed himself for several days at Barcelona, waiting for an opportunity to accomplish his intention. The name of the murdered lady was the Baroness de Perellat; that of the murderer is Colonel Durana. He went, it is said, expressly from Sen de Urgel to the city to commit the crime, and stabled his victim not fewer than seventeen times. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the crime.

A SPURIOUS NUGGET.—An immense nugget of "gold," which lately arrived at Havre, on its way to the Exhibition at Paris, turned out to be a deception. The men who brought it took it to the Bank of France, in order to obtain a loan of money on it, when it was found that the bulk of it was lead, covered over very ingeniously with gold, put on in such a manner as closely to resemble the valuable metal. The man who presented it has been arrested.

DISEASE IN THE VINE.—According to advices from Oporto, the vine disease in the Douro is spreading with such intensity as to cause the worst apprehensions.

LITERARY GOSSIP IN PARIS.—M. Lamartine is about to write "L'Histoire de César," for the Paris "Presse." George Sand's autobiography, written for the same journal, already extends over seventeen volumes, and there are yet three to appear.

GENERAL PELISSIER.

ON the morning of the 25th of May, 1855, a body of cavalry were seen descending the Woronzow road, through the French lines, just as the sun was rising over the rugged steppes that bound the horizon beyond the plain of Balaklava. On arriving at the latter place, overgrown with herbs and flowers, and bright green patches of wild barley, the party cantered off at a lively pace. In front, on a gray barb, rode a single hussar, clad in red, the morning sun glittering on the polished barrel of his long carbine. Next, after an interval, appeared two others, similarly arrayed. Then, most conspicuous of all, came an old man, with a handsome countenance, snow-white hair, a dark eye, and a black moustache. He wore the scarlet cap which distinguishes the generals of France, and a long white muslin cloak to ward off the rays of the sun that shines on the Crimea. The charger which he bestrode was a magnificent white Arab, with the large mane and tail peculiar to the horses from Algiers; and he was attended by a numerous and well-appointed staff. Then followed an escort of hussars, all dressed in red, and mounted on gray barbs, with their bright carbines slung on their backs. The horses, some of which were led, neighed and snorted, and leaped with the utmost spirit, as if enjoying the freshness of the morning. As far as the eye could reach over the plain, stretched regiment after regiment, battery after battery, and squadron after squadron—the finest soldiers in Christendom; for they were the French and English cavalry, with twenty thousand French infantry, ten thousand Turks, and ten thousand Sardinians, marching through the plain of Balaklava to take possession of the river Tchernaya; and the veteran warrior, riding in front, with the scarlet cap, and white hair, and dark eye, was no less celebrated a personage than General Pelissier, formed, in other days, as a soldier, under Marshal Bugeaud, in the wars of Africa, which he waged against the Arab tribes with more than the wonted cruelty and courage characteristic of "African generals," but now engaged in what his countrymen term "a great war," as Commander-in-Chief of the French army before the frowning fortress of Sebastopol. This military hero, who in all dangers and difficulties exhibits so keen a courage, and manifests so vehement a spirit—the most prominent figure in the scene now illustrated—has, within the last few weeks, been claimed as a countryman, by the Irish; who assert that his father was Mr. Pelissier, a gentleman of Limerick, who was under the necessity of flying into exile, during the commotions that disturbed the Green Isle in 1798. We fear that this account of the General's origin is imaginary; at all events, it appears that there must be some mistake about the matter, as Aimable Jean Jacques Pelissier is a native of the French soil, and drew his first breath at Maromme, in the arrondissement of Rouen, in 1794, four years anterior to the outbreak of that rebellion, to which his father's exile is attributed.

But however that may be, Pelissier was notably dedicated to the profession in which he has acquired distinction. At the age of 20, he was entered as a student at the School of Artillery of La Fleche, and, after a brief residence of two months in that institution, he was removed to the Military School of St. Cyr. In March, 1815, two days before the entry of Napoleon into Paris, after his ill-starred return from Elba, Pelissier was attached to the artillery of the King's household, with the rank of sub-lieutenant; and he was soon after sent to join the 57th regiment of the line, which formed part of the army assembled by the Emperor on the Rhine. When the disbanding took place in August, the young soldier found that his occupation was gone for the time being; and he was reduced to inactivity till October, when he joined the departmental Legion of the Lower Seine. At this period, he turned his leisure hours to profitable account, strove to accomplish himself, by study, in the science of war, and attained such proficiency, that, in 1819, when the corps d'Etat was formed, he gained admittance into it after a severe examination. Four months later, he

was attached to a regiment of hussars, and, ere long, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; but, in 1821, at his own request, he was permitted to serve in the 35th Regiment of the line, in which his elder brother was captain.

Time passed on; and, in 1823, when a French army, under the Duke d'Angoulême, at the instigation of the three sovereigns who had signed the treaty celebrated as the Holy Alliance, crossed the Pyrenees to suppress the revolution in Spain, Pelissier, being placed on the general staff, made the campaign as aide-de-camp to General Grouard, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and that of St. Ferdinand of Spain. In 1828, having meanwhile acted in various military capacities, and attained the rank of captain, Pelissier made the campaign in Greece, and signalled his valour so conspicuously at the siege of the castle of Morea, that he was rewarded with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis, and subsequently with the gold cross of the Greek Order of the Saviour.

When the Bourbons, on the eve of that Revolution which irrevocably lost them the French crown, sought to win back popularity by means of a military triumph, and undertook an expedition against Algiers, Pelissier went thither with the army, under M. de Bourmont, and was appointed chief of battalion, and officer of the Legion of Honour. Returning to France in the autumn of 1832, he became aide-de-camp to the general commanding the army of observation assembled on the Meuse during the expedition to Antwerp.

Pelissier, having meanwhile held several important commissions, was, in 1839, nominated lieutenant-colonel and chief of the staff of the Third Division of the army in Algiers; in 1840, he filled the same position in the division of Oran, and was promoted to the rank of colonel and assistant chief-general of the staff in the Algerian army; and in 1845, he obtained a wide, though not quite an enviable, celebrity. The Arab, Bou Mazza, who styled himself "The Invulnerable," after inspiring the Kabyles with a blind confidence, proclaimed the holy war in the Dahra, and raised the tribes in insurrection. The importance of crushing a movement so formidable without delay was felt, and means were resolutely used with that object in view. In this war, while carrying on combined operations in the west with the afterwards illustrious St. Arnaud, Pelissier was occupied with the pursuit of the Ouled Rihahs. The latter, finding themselves hard pressed, took refuge in immense caverns, which served them for houses, and where it would have been sheer madness for the French troops to follow. Pelissier, however, was not to be thus baffled. He surrounded the caverns with his soldiers, caused faggots to be lighted and thrown before the entrance, to convince the besieged fanatics that he had the power of suffocating them, if he chose. He then, under the impression that his menaces would have been effectual, threw in letters offering them life and liberty if they would surrender. At first they refused; but afterwards consented to yield on condition of the French troops being meantime withdrawn. This condition appeared utterly unreasonable, and could not be agreed to, so more faggots were thrown in to bring the desperadoes to their senses, and presently a violent dispute arose among the besieged, as to the course they should pursue in their very critical position. The majority decided on enduring the worst; and a few of those who differed from them, contrived to escape. Pelissier, determined to conquer, but anxious to spare life, employed some Arabs to exhort them to surrender; but so determined were these Ouled Rihahs to suffer to the last, that they unhesitatingly fired on some of their women who attempted to escape from self-sacrifice. Pelissier, thereupon, suspended the throwing of faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the enemy; but this messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms. At length, on the second night of this extraordinary siege—it was the 19th of June—Pelissier's patience deserted him; and he resolved to scruple no longer as to the means of victory. The hour for mercy having passed, the fire was renewed, and rendered intense in heat; and, for a time, dreadful cries and agonising shrieks were heard from the wretched inmates of the caverns. Then succeeded a silence, unbroken save by the crackling of the faggots, and terribly significant in its import. The French troops, on entering, found 500 dead bodies; and 150 persons so near death by suffocation, that though instantly brought to the open air, most of them expired. When intelligence of this military transaction was conveyed to Paris, it created a profound sensation, and excited at once regret and indignation. But in Algiers it was justified by Marshal Bugeaud, as a "military necessity," rendered imperative on Pelissier by the orders of his commander-in-chief. The necessity, it was said, appeared so strong as to justify, in his eyes, a slight divergence from the strict laws of humanity; after he had used every effort in his power to avert a catastrophe so horrible.

In the year 1848, when General Cavaignac was armed with a brief authority, as head of the French Republic, he appointed Pelissier commander of the division of Oran; and it was from this post, after he had served in Algiers during fifteen consecutive years, that Pelissier was transferred, by the Emperor of the French, to the second command of the forces before Sebastopol, under General Canrobert. He arrived in the Crimea, at that disastrous period, when the allied army was exposed to the utmost hardship, and he was assigned the arduous duty of supporting the artillery and engineers on the forts extending from the quarantine bastion to the ravine, which leads to the military harbour. He had occupied with distinction this position for four months, when, on the 16th of May, General Canrobert suddenly addressed, to the Emperor, the following memorable despatch:—

"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to General Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader."

"The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardour and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place (*place de combatant*) as commander of a simple division."

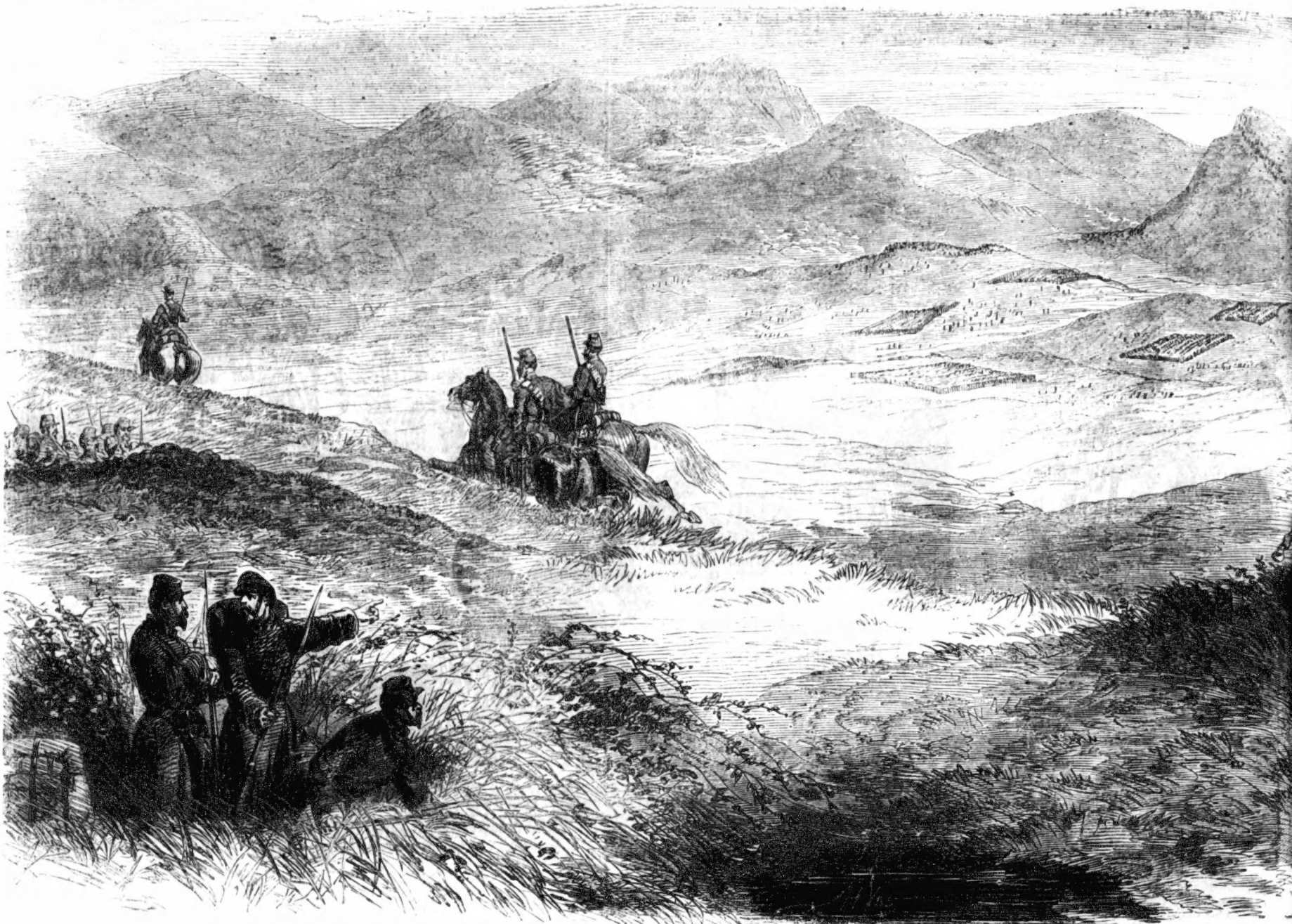
The Minister of War addressed the following reply to General Canrobert:—

"The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered; he congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command, not of a division, but of the corps of General Pelissier."

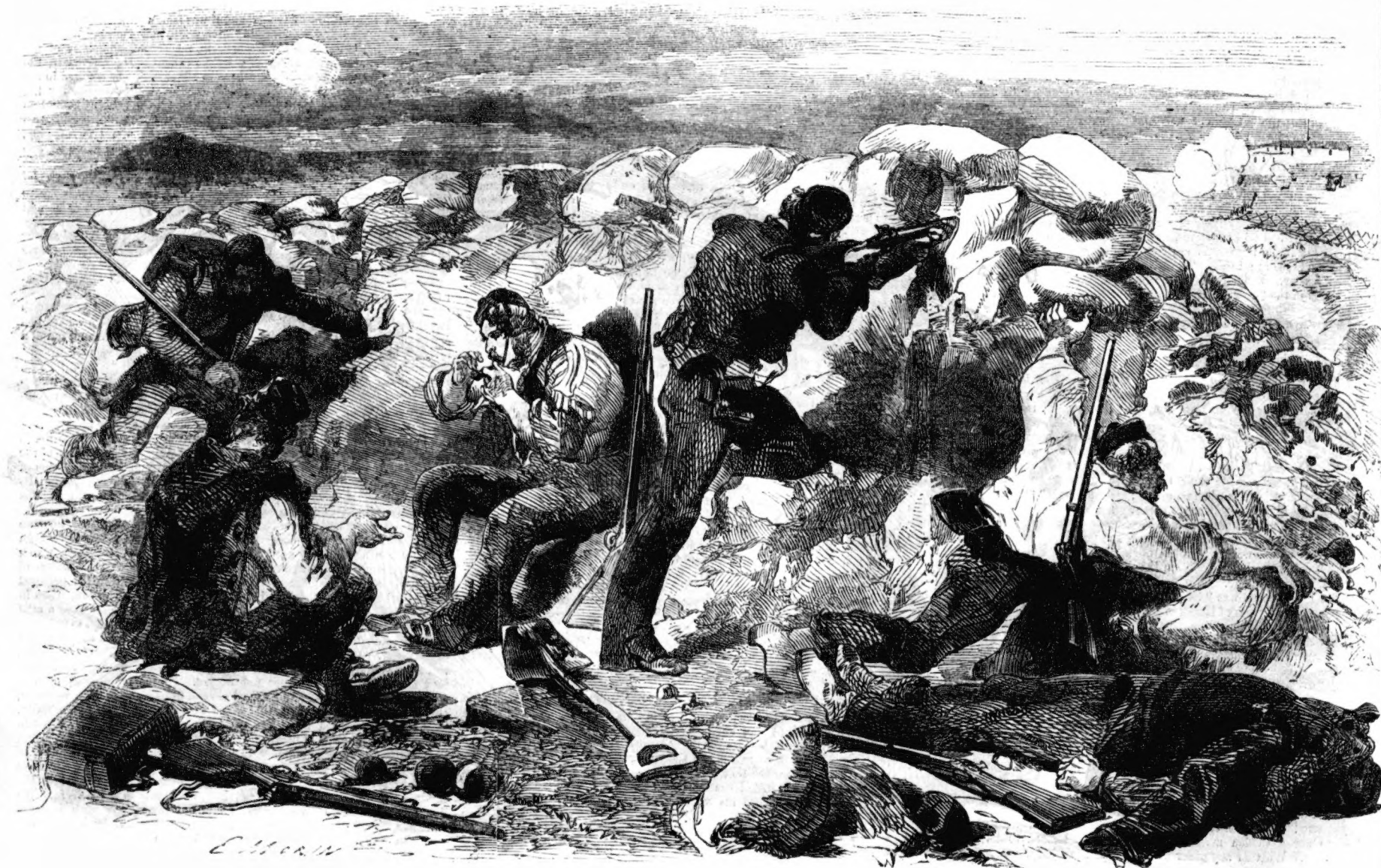
"Hand over the chief command to the General."

Without instituting any invidious comparisons, or violating the wholesome precept of *nil de mortuis nisi bonum*, it may be said that the recommendation of General Canrobert, and the choice of the Emperor, have been vindicated by events. The change of generals was generally applauded in the French camp; and the enterprises since undertaken—the expedition to Kertch, with the various successes in the Sea of Azof, the occupation of the Tchernaya, the capture of the Mamelon, and the temporary possession of the Malakhoff Tower and the Redan Batteries—are indications not to be mistaken of the superior vigour, the intellectual energy, the iron will, and the dauntless determination of the new commander.

There can exist little doubt that, at the time of his appointment, no more energetic or experienced officer than General Pelissier could have been found in the magnificent army in front of that gloomy stronghold, which has been described as "throwing its frowning shadows over the waters of the Black Sea." His character is stern and vehement, and his personal courage all but unrivalled. It is narrated that on one occasion, when in command of a punishment corps, known as the Zephyrs, he attacked a mud fortress, occupied by Arabs. His soldiers repeatedly attempted to scale the walls, but in vain; for the vigilant foe kept a sharp look-out, and repulsed every effort. Pelissier grew weary, and lost patience. "Throw me over, and I am sure the company will follow," exclaimed he to three or four of the men around him. The order was obeyed. For some minutes he was alone among the enemy, and received several wounds. He had, however, correctly calculated the effect that would be produced by his intrepidity. The soldiers followed him; and the mud fortress was taken. Even in times when strength and courage were the titles to power and influence, hardly ever was such indifference to danger displayed. The bold father of Charlemagne successfully combating a lion and a wild bull, and our First Edward leaping his charger over the wall of a beleaguered town into the midst of a hostile and exasperated garrison, were tame in comparison. We doubt whether the old chroniclers relate any instance of such splendid intrepidity. Of one thing we feel pretty certain—that he who braved such a danger is the kind of man likely to take Sebastopol.



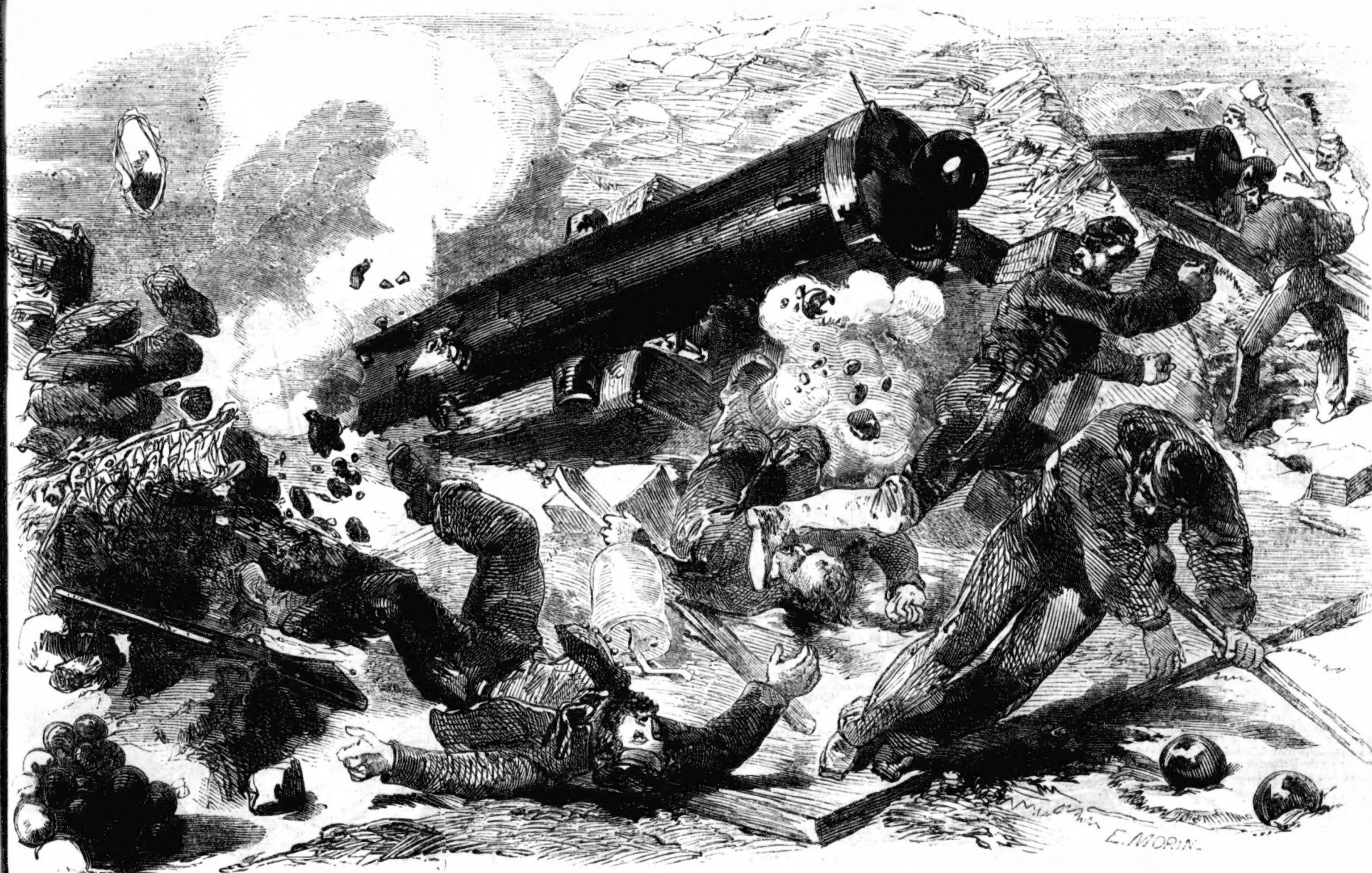
GENERAL PELISSIER AND STAFF CROSSING THE PLAIN OF BALAKLAVA.



ENGLISH RIFLEMEN OUTSIDE THE QUARRIES.



THE TAKING OF THE TOCHERNAYA.—(A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN CREALOCK.)



A GUN DISMOUNTED INSIDE THE QUARRIES.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the unexpired Periods, ended June 30, 1855, compared with the corresponding Periods of the Preceding Year.

	Quarters ended.				Year ended June 30, 1855.	Quarters ended.				Year ended June 30, 1854.
	Sept. 30, 1854.	Dec. 31, 1854.	March 31, 1855.	June 30, 1855.		Sept. 30, 1853.	Dec. 31, 1853.	March 31, 1854.	June 30, 1854.	
Customs	5,319,351	5,699,967	4,728,111	5,465,463	21,212,795	5,217,189	5,333,469	4,411,766	5,221,445	20,203,873
Excise	5,212,782	4,591,582	2,758,465	4,613,568	16,976,397	4,671,519	4,274,431	2,319,161	3,978,229	15,335,759
Stamps	1,707,569	1,786,769	1,865,314	1,828,300	7,187,952	1,639,753	1,722,058	1,721,171	1,778,568	6,861,550
Taxes	133,577	1,270,498	210,408	1,316,400	2,730,883	19,469	1,395,797	109,085	1,415,304	3,169,665
Property Tax	2,545,056	826,589	5,069,637	2,177,580	11,598,871	19,942	2,048,388	1,976,355	6,579,690	12,743,400
Post Office	343,000	277,334	329,923	289,267	1,239,524	255,000	335,440	303,600	283,000	1,183,040
Crown Lands	61,572	80,000	60,000	63,000	274,572	65,000	100,000	60,000	60,000	265,000
Miscellaneous	154,594	178,177	243,361	325,772	901,904	174,508	310,000	284,712	100,000	669,220
Totals	15,507,341	14,510,726	16,111,665	16,079,662	62,212,394	14,183,410	13,977,866	11,232,443	15,071,187	57,178,866

Increase and Decrease in the Quarter and Year ended June 30, 1855, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarter ended June 30, 1855.		Year ended June 30, 1855.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	214,921	£	958,425	£
Excise	675,269	...	1,777,017	...
Stamps	54,912	...	271,572	...
Taxes	198,004	...	229,426	...
Property Tax	201,534	...	5,085,671	...
Post Office	91,733	...	7,576	...
Crown Lands	2,000	...	51,128	...
Miscellaneous	165,416	...	58,698	...
Total	1,391,212	295,427	8,085,686	314,028
	1,005,575 net increase.		7,771,588 net increase.	

An Account showing the NET REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended June 30th, 1855; the Application of the same, and the Charges of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended March 31, 1855, viz.:	£
Great Britain	119,180
Ireland	119,180
NET INCOME received in the Quarter ended June 30, 1855, as shown in Account I	16,079,662
Amount received in part of Loan of £16,000,000	6,306,000
Amount of Exchequer Bills (Ways and Means) issued in the Quarter ending June 30, 1855	1,740,000
Amount received in the Quarter ending June 30, 1855, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	335,633
	£24,508,475
Balance, being the deficiency on the 30th June, 1855, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to September 30, 1855, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	3,306,433
	£27,886,908
Amount applied out of the Net Income for the Quarter ended June 30, 1855, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended March 31, 1855	£
Amount applied to redemption of Ways and Means Bills issued in the Quarter ended March 31, 1855	1,000,000
Net Amount applied to Supply Services in the Quarter ended June 30, 1855:—	
Out of the Consolidated Fund	£13,470,162
Out of Exchequer Bills (Ways and Means)	1,740,000
	15,210,162
Charge of Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended June 30, 1855, viz.:	
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£5,961,624
Terminable Debt	692,980
Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency)	6,575
Ditto (Ways and Means)	7,519
The Civil List	100,000
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	331,331
Advances for Public Works, &c.	215,736
Ditto Sardinian Loan	500,000
	7,518,745
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for Quarter ended June 30, 1855, viz.:	
Great Britain	£
Ireland	390,907
	390,907
	£27,886,908

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Lord PANMURE, in answer to the Earl of Malmesbury, stated, that there was no truth in the report that Lord Raglan had resigned the command of the army. He had, it was true, been suffering from illness, but was better by the latest accounts. Sir G. Brown had also been unwell and gone on board ship, but it was believed his health was improving. General Simpson was in temporary charge of the army.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY stated the result of a conversation he had had that morning with an Inspector of the Sanitary Commission just arrived from the Crimea, which was to the effect that nothing could be better than the sanitary regulations for cleansing the camp and the harbour of Balaklava, and that the Commission was doing all that art could do to counteract the depressing effects of the climate of the Crimea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUSTRIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir J. Walsh, said it was true, as asserted by Count Buol, that the last proposals of the Austrian Government, for the settlement of the Third Point, were submitted to him and the French Ambassador.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Baillie, admitted that there were several instances of misconduct on the part of the Austrian troops in the Principalities, but he left it to Mr. Baillie's discretion to move for the report on the subject.

FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.

In reply to a question of Mr. Hildyard, whether the Government intended to repeal that part of the act relating to fraudulent bankrupts, which enabled them to escape indictment on making a bona fide declaration of the disposition of the securities appropriated by them, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that the matter was of so much importance, that he must take time to consider it.

APPOINTMENT OF VISCONT CANNING.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cayley, Lord PALMERSTON stated, that the appointment of Lord Canning to the Governor-Generalship of India was made by the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Government.

Mr. CAYLEY contended that Lord Elgin was a fitter man for the post. Lord PALMERSTON said the appointment rested with the directors and the Government, and both agreed as to the fitness of Lord Canning for the office.

MR. LINDSAY AND SIR C. WOOD.

Mr. LINDSAY gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of replying to Sir Charles Wood's defence of the Admiralty against the charges made by him at Drury Lane. He complained that Sir C. Wood had unfairly read one of the letters in his speech, which was garbled and cut short at the point most important.

A short discussion followed, which was stopped at the remonstrance of Sir F. Baring, on the inconvenience of this sort of debate on the motion for the adjournment of the House to Monday.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. BOUVIER then moved at length the second reading of the Partnership Amendment Bill and the Limited Liability Bill, the principles and provisions of which have been for some time before the public.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Collier, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Malins, Mr. Lowe, and others.

Lord PALMERSTON reminded the House that the subject had undergone discussion in and out of Parliament for twenty years. The matter was ripe for legislation, and he hoped that the measures now introduced would pass this session.

The bill was then read a second time.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

The Lord Chancellor read the following Royal Message:—
"VICTORIA REGINA.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by the late Fitzroy James Henry Lord Raglan, Field-Marshal in her Majesty's army, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces at the seat of war in the East, in the course of the hostilities which have taken place in the Crimea, and being desirous, in recognition of those and his other distinguished merits, to confer some signal mark of her favour upon his widow, Emily Harriet Lady Raglan, upon his son and successor in the title, Richard Henry Lord Raglan, and the next surviving heir-male of the body of the said Richard Henry Lord Raglan, recommends the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose."
"V. L."

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

Lord ST. LEONARDS brought under notice the easy terms on which tickets-of-leave had been granted to convicts, and adduced instances to show the evil consequences which had resulted from the existing practice.

Discussion followed, in the course of which Earl GRANVILLE defended the system, the results of which, he asserted, had been most beneficial.

The Railway Accidents Bill and some other measures were advanced a stage. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

Lord R. GROSVENOR said, in reply to the inquiry of Lord Goderich whether he intended to proceed with this bill, that considering much representation had been circulated regarding his bill, and considering also the advanced period of the session, and the opposition he was likely to meet with, it was not his intention to proceed with the bill, and, with the leave of the House, he should move that the order of the day be discharged.

Mr. OTWAY, while he congratulated the Noble Lord on withdrawing the bill, thought he should have done so when he was solicited on the subject last week. Mr. Otway also remarked that the conduct of the Government and of the Home Secretary had been very vacillating on the subject; and, with respect to the proceedings in Hyde Park, he thought the conduct of the police had been marked by great cruelty, and was deserving of severe reprobation.

Sir G. GREY defended the course he had pursued with reference to the bill, and said, as placards had been sent out containing imputations as to his conduct in Hyde Park, he had felt it his duty to instruct the police accordingly, and that he had not interfered till the conduct of the assembly rendered such interference necessary.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he had taken an early opportunity of protesting against the principle of the bill, which should never have been introduced, and he was gratified it had been withdrawn. He had been informed the police had behaved in Hyde Park in a most unwarrantable manner, and he thought an inquiry should be instituted.

After the expression of opinions to the same effect on the part of Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. W. J. Fox.

Sir G. GREY again defended the conduct of the police, and said after the termination of the inquiry before the police courts, if further inquiry seemed necessary, it would be his duty to institute it.

Mr. RORICK thought if the bill had been withdrawn because of what had occurred in Hyde Park, it was injurious to the character of the House.

The motion was then agreed to for discharging the order, which stood for Wednesday.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

Lord PALMERSTON called attention to the message from her Majesty relative to the family of the late Lord Raglan, recommending the House to take the matter into its consideration.

The House went into committee on this bill, and after a somewhat protracted conversation, the various clauses were agreed to. On clause 27.

Mr. SMOLLETT moved as an amendment, that the religious instruction should be the same as that heretofore given.

The Lord Advocate opposed the amendment, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 93 to 85.

EDUCATION (No. 2) BILL.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON announced his intention, not, he said, without considerable regret, to relinquish the hope of carrying his bill this session; and, having moved that the bill be discharged, expressed a firm determination to re-introduce it early in the next session.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL considered the education given in this country as superior in its quality to that given in most of the continental states of Europe; and what he proposed was, to diffuse and render universal their present system of education rather than to adopt a wholly new one. He might add, that the educational system of the New England States of America, though suited to that country, would hardly answer here. He thought, therefore, England had better take her own course. With regard to the Committee of Council, he intimated that the President of Council should be recognised as the Minister of Education, and that an official representing the Council, or holding the rank of Privy Councillor, should have a seat in that House.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON advocated the principles of his bill, which was to teach the secular principles of education, leaving the religious element to be taught by Voluntaryism. He followed the example set by the others in withdrawing his bill, but he gave notice that he would re-introduce it early next session.

Mr. WIGRAM said there was every reason to believe, from Horace Mann's educational statistics, that in a very short time one in every six of the population would be at school.

The House adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

Lord PANMURE moved an address to the Crown, reciprocating the Royal message relative to the services of the late Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and assuring her Majesty of their Lordships' co-operation in any measure by which the tokens of esteem and gratitude for those services could be publicly rendered to his widow and heirs. "I cannot," he said in conclusion, "while paying a tribute to the great commander, pass by those who have fallen under his command and his eye, nor forbear to ask from your Lordships' tribute to such names as those of Cathart, Strangways, Campbell, Adams, Estcourt, Yea, Shadforth, Egerton, &c., names to which I lament to say I might add many others, which add to the long list of those who by their valour have shed lustre on their country's arms."

The Earl of DERBY shared in the sentiment of admiration and respect for the late Commander-in-Chief, from whose long and brilliant career he singled out for especial notice the fact that for more than 40 years he had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Wellington. Eulogising the personal qualities of the deceased officer, Lord Derby adverted to the disinterestedness he displayed in accepting the command of the Crimean army, although in so doing he sacrificed large pecuniary interests and risked his life at the first call of duty.

Further acknowledgments of the merits and services of Lord Raglan were expressed by Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Earl of Cardigan.

The Earl of GALLOWAY blamed the Government for having allowed the serious charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unanswered. To this neglect, he believed, that the premature death of the late Field-Marshal was in great measure attributable.

After some remarks from the Duke of Beaufort, Earl GRANVILLE joined in the general expression of esteem for Lord Raglan, and, adverting to the remark of Lord Galloway, urged that the present occasion was inappropriate for the discussion of such a subject.

The Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Brougham having spoken, the motion was agreed to nemine contradicente.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Metropolitan Local Management Bill occupied the morning sitting, when it passed through Committee.

THE SCENE IN HYDE PARK.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated, in answer to Mr. Knoblock, that the delay in the trial of the prisoners at the Police-court yesterday was caused by the difficulty there was in finding a counsel to state the case against them.

LORD RAGLAN—THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

Lord PALMERSTON read the Royal Message, and the House, after a short discussion, passed the message. Lord RUSSELL, in answer to a question, stated that the delay in the trial of the prisoners at the Police-court yesterday was caused by the difficulty there was in finding a counsel to state the case against them.

Mr. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion, and added some eulogistic remarks upon the career of the late Commander-in-Chief.

Sir D. L. EVANS and Admiral W. C. G. expressed concurrence in the motion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having enjoyed for many years an official and personal connection with Lord Raglan, bore testimony to his heroic virtues and unaffected simplicity of character.

Mr. M. GIBSON said that the Crimean expedition had been undertaken against the judgment of Lord Raglan, at the instance of the Home Government, and inquired what was to be the future policy of the Administration respecting the conduct of the war. He then diverged into the question of the Vienna conference, and commented upon certain revelations respecting the opinions of Lord Russell, which, he declared, were to be found in the last circulars of Count Puel. He sought explanations also touching the atrocities committed in the Crimea, and inquired against the criminal negligence which had allowed an enterprise said to be undertaken in the cause of liberty and civilisation to receive so indolent a degree.

Lord PALMERSTON, in passing, said he perfectly ready to explain or vindicate the conduct of the Government, refused to enter upon the subject at a moment so inopportune. The motion was then carried unanimously.

MR. RICHARDSON moved a resolution, that the existing system of purchase and sale of commissions, promotions, and appointments in the army, had failed in its ostensible object, was unjust in its working, inconsistent with the principles and practice of other public departments, and ought to be discontinued as speedily as was compatible with a just and gradual satisfaction of the claims of individuals, and the interests of the state. The Hon. Member was proceeding to offer arguments in support of his motion, when the House was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. Lord R. GROSVENOR presented several petitions in favour of a total prohibition of trading on Sundays.

The report of the committee conferring pensions upon Lord and Lady Raglan was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded upon it.

The second reading of the Truck Act Amendment Bill was read for to-day, but on the order being called, it was declined.

The House went into committee on the Mammals Bill, and various clauses were agreed to with some verbal amendments, and some new clauses added.

Various bills were progressed a stage, and the House adjourned.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BLACK.—This distinguished member of the newspaper press, who lately departed this life at the age of 62, was a native of the rural town of Dunfermline, in Scotland; and found means, chiefly through his own exertions, to procure a good education in Edinburgh.

In 1810, after having been for some time in the office of a writer to the signet, Mr. Black found his way to London, and was engaged by Mr. Perry as a reporter to the "Morning Chronicle." In 1817, Mr. Perry then becoming sick, selected Mr. Black to assist him in the editorial department, and soon after resigned to him the chief management of the paper. After Mr. Perry's death he became the sole editor, and continued to fill this post till he retired from his long and laborious task. From 1820 to 1833, he had no assistant contributors, and almost all the editorial matter that then appeared in the "Chronicle" was written exclusively by him. Subsequent to 1833 other persons wrote, but he was the chief contributor till he finally retired. From his position, he became acquainted with nearly all the distinguished literary men of the time. Sydney Smith, Thomas Moore, Horace Smith, Thomas Campbell, Francis Place, besides Bentham and Mill, sent contributions to the "Chronicle," or aided Mr. Black with their comments. Lord Melbourne, Lord Durham, and others consulted him, and made the "Chronicle" the vehicle for conveying their views to the public.

SAXON COINS.—A party of drainers, employed during the past week in some fields in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, turned up a number of coins and some bars of metal, of the real value of which they had no conception. All the coins were of Saxon origin, reaching about as far back as the time of Alfred the Great. They are of silver, and in an excellent state of preservation. Some bear the name of "Edward the Elder," others that of "Athelstan," or, as the impression has it, "Adelstan," his son, and first king of Britain. It seems the coins in question are nearly 1,000 years old. In appearance they look as if they had just emerged from the Mint, except that the metal is blackened by age. The impressions are as perfect as on the day they were struck. In addition to the coins were found, in the same field, in close proximity, several bars of pure silver, which seem to indicate that they were there for the purpose of coining. Besides the coins and silver, an iron instrument, of the shape of a small billhook, and answering to the description of the ancient Saxon weapon, the "bill," was thrown out of the drain, having been dug up from a depth of upwards of six feet. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and the rude workmanship of the age and the roughness though genuineness of the metal are no bad proofs of its antiquity.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes was held on Friday afternoon in the ante-room of Freemason's Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The Noble Earl said that the society was trying the experiment of improving existing houses instead of purchasing ground for the building of new ones, as, by adopting this plan, much more good might be effected at one tithe of the expense. As a proof of this, he cited the example of the adjacent "Will Court," a few months ago one of the filthiest dens in the metropolis—a nucleus of vice and a hot-bed of disease, but now transformed into a salubrious and really respectable locality. Will Court now presents a row of cleanly and comfortable houses, with snow-white fronts, occupied by a healthy and contented class of lodgers. The report read by the secretary gave some interesting details of the operations of the society in various parts of the country. The balance in hand, on the account of the year, amounts to £1,200.

MY BANKER!

Who puts my money in his till,
And when in difficulties will
Employ it to take up a Bill?—My Banker.

Who cuts a very pretty dash,
By spending other people's cash,
And ends with a tremendous smash?—My Banker.

Who has a pleasant country seat,
With park and grounds and all complete,
And is a thorough going cheat?—My Banker.

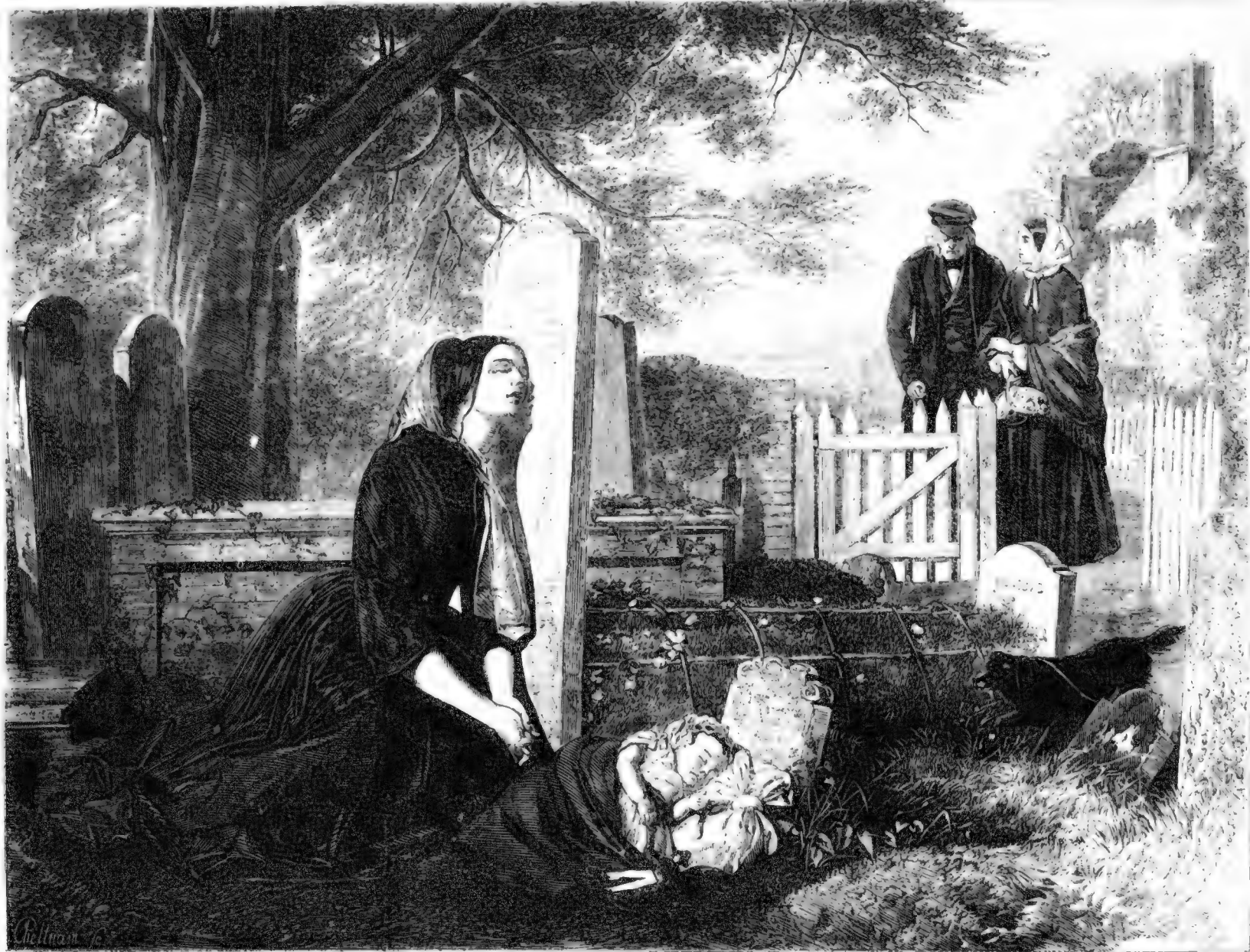
Who goes to church and says his prayers
And gives himself religious airs,
And pawns my bonds and sells my shares?—My Banker.

Who when convinced the house must go—
Plots to a friend to let him know,
'Tis well to keep his balance low?—My Banker.

Who lives in most recherché style,
And wears the very blindest smile,
Though he's insolvent all the while?—My Banker.

Who may a lesson yet be taught,
And find himself some morning brought
Before the Central Criminal Court?—My Banker.—Punch.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS



THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER.—(PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL. FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

O'NEIL'S RETURN OF THE WANDERER.

In our second number we gave a notice of the above picture, which tells its own story so apparently as to need no special description on this occasion. It is one of those subjects which are a history of themselves, and though they may be enlarged upon, words are apt to weaken rather than increase the impression they make on the beholder.

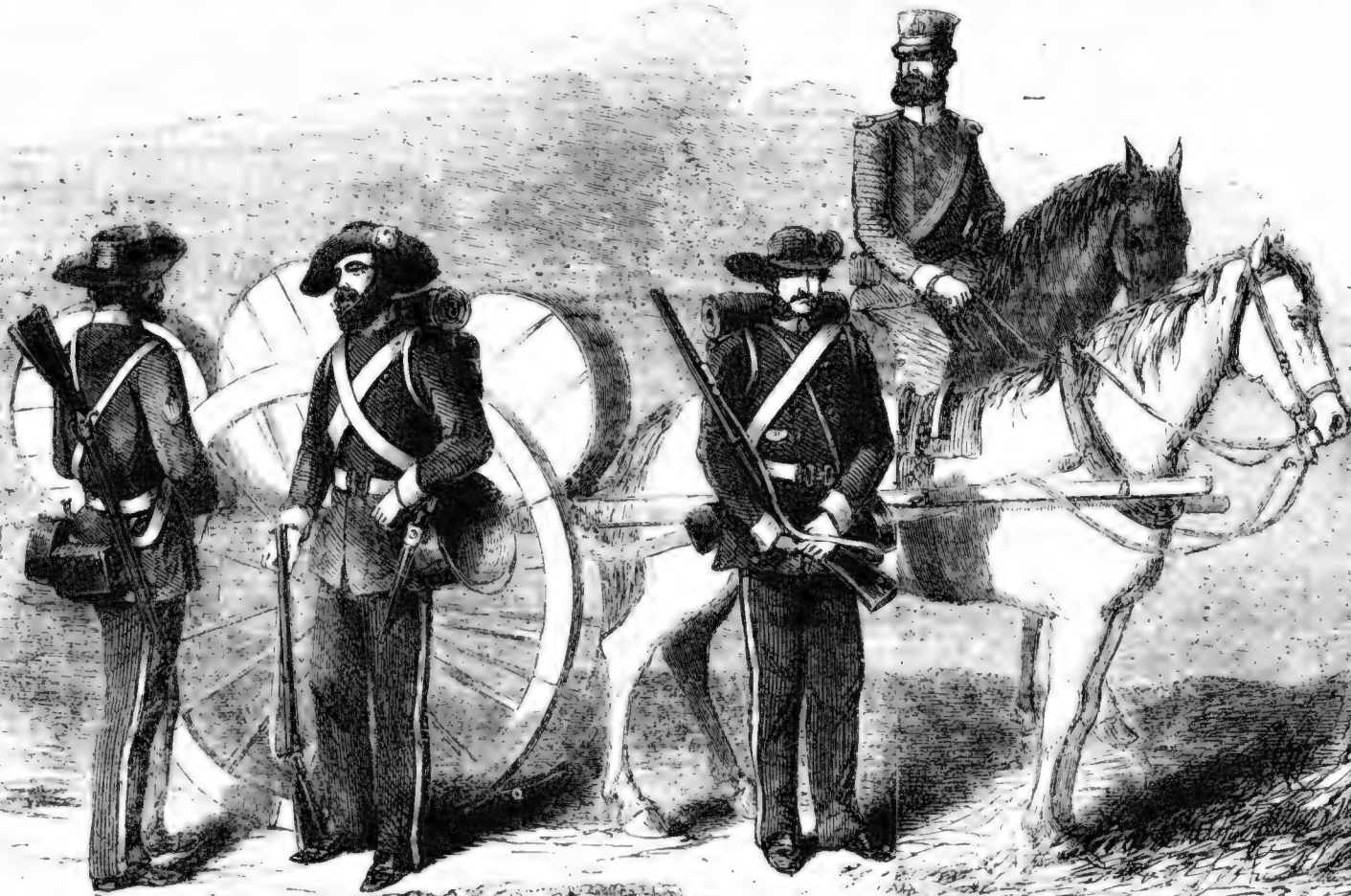
THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS IN THE CRIMEA.

AMONG the various army improvements that our Crimean disasters have given rise to, one that was thought likely to be productive of much benefit

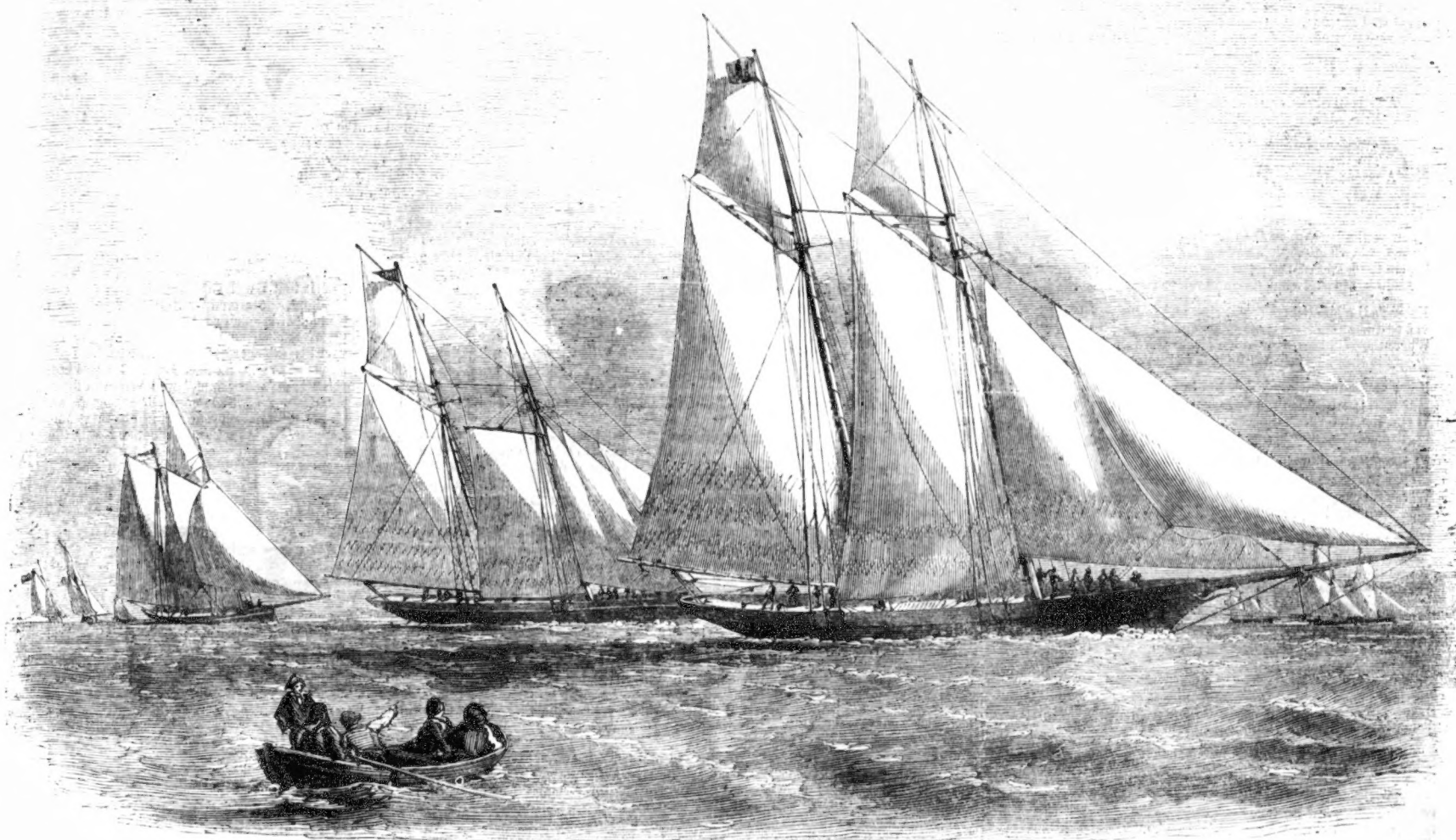
was the institution of a land transport corps, that should relieve the soldier from a good deal of harassing labour. Judging, however, from the enclosed note from our artist, it would appear that the new corps is by no means in great favour with our troops in the East. Our artist says:—

"I send a sketch of the land transports. They are a newly-instituted corps, and I think the sketch will be considered interesting, though to a certain extent the men have been useless here. They are very unpopular amongst the troops; and although they go about armed to the teeth, and carry as great an amount of weight as any men in the army—what with their water utensils, blankets, and one thing and another—yet they are

called a lazy, useless set. They tell quite a different tale, and say, that on some of the days that they have been here they have done enough work for any horse. They seem very cut up and disheartened at the complaints made. I heard that there was a great deal of sickness in their corps. I was down among them a day or two back, and saw five of them lying dead in a tent, and about thirty sick in an adjoining marquee. The corps wear hats made of felt, large and round, and looped up at one side, of exactly the same shape as those on the pictures of Robin Hood and the archers of olden time, whom they also strongly resemble in the uniformity of colour and the cut of their dress, which is very similar, going a few inches below the waist, and being fastened with a belt."



THE NEW LAND TRANSPORT CORPS IN THE CRIMEA.—(SKETCHED BY JULIAN PORTCH.)



WILDFIRE.

MATTY.

SHARK.

THE SCHOONER MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—(A SKETCH BY T. H. WILSON.)

DR. CROLY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Friday week, a new and interesting ceremonial took place at the Mansion House, on the occasion of presenting a marble bust to the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of the united parishes of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and St. Bennet, the gift of his parishioners, congregation, and friends.

A little after one o'clock, the company were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and proceeded to the "Long Room," where the bust, a master-piece of the sculptor, Mr. Behnes, was placed on a pedestal, the company taking their stand along the sides of this handsome apartment, and the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and Dr. Croly standing at the end.

The Lord Mayor then said: They were met to witness the presentation of that bust to an honoured clergyman and friend, the Rev. Dr. Croly, who, for a period of 20 years, had usefully and actively discharged the duties, and sustained the character of the Church, in the parish of St. Stephen. It must be unnecessary to add any testimony on that day to the general sense of the manner in which those duties had been discharged; the attendance with which the Mansion House had been honoured on that day, the feeling of the parishes, and, he might add, the feeling of the public, were sufficient evidence. The Rev. Doctor was an Irishman. He gloried in the recollection of the eminent men, the statesmen, soldiers, and orators which that country had produced, and who had been the bene-

factors of the British empire and of human nature, by the talents with which God had blessed them. He must also refer with due praise to Dr. Croly's valuable services as editor of the "Illustrations of the Holy Land," the work of that admirable artist Mr. Roberts, who had some years ago visited the soil of Palestine, made sacred to all hearts by the recollections of our religion. Having borne this testimony, after a friendship of many years, to the personal talents and pastoral services of Dr. Croly, he begged now to present to him the bust, spontaneously subscribed by the respect, the esteem, and the gratitude of his parishioners, congregation, and many friends.

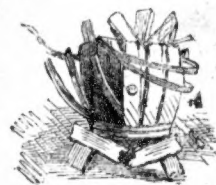
In reply, Dr. Croly said he had now been for 20 years the incumbent of the united parishes of St. Stephen and St. Bennet; they had thus had sufficient opportunities of judging how he had done his duty. Yet, those 20 years had not been without their difficulties. Their course has, perhaps, been more disturbed than in any other parish of the metropolis. They had been involved in long and expensive litigation. He alluded, reluctantly, to those circumstances, and merely from their allowing him to give his tribute to the manliness, determination, and perseverance which they exhibited among the parishioners. In that litigation he saw a contest without bitterness, and a triumph without exultation. The "Holy Land" had been alluded to. He laid no claim to any share in its popularity; he attributed it wholly to the pencil of the artist, who there has brought before the British eye scenes dear to every solemn and sacred recollection. But, historical, geographical, and Scriptural illustrations were essential to the volumes, and those necessarily involved much time and considerable labour. Allusion had been made to his preference. He never heard of any Irishman rising to any dignity in the English establishment. In the last century, no Irishman was supposed capable of wearing even an Irish mitre. The vacancies on the bench were regularly filled up with old Fellows of the English universities. The experiment satisfied nobody. It is true that the universities were relieved, but Ireland was encumbered; the Church murmured, the men were miserable; they surrounded their palaces with a circumvallation of connections, imported like themselves; they knew nothing of the country, and died enormously rich, and utterly forgotten. The consequence was inevitable. Eloquence, almost the indigenous product of Ireland, vanished from the Church, and its noblest spirits perished in obscurity. About 50 years ago, a wiser policy was adopted. Irishmen were appointed to Irish mitres; and the result is, that now Protestantism no longer stands with drooping eye and dejected heart, idle, and shivering on the soil; but has broken ground for the Reformation. In 50 years more, perhaps, another step will be made in advance. Dr. Croly concluded by expressing his best thanks to his friends for the reception they had given him.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A collection of what is technically known as "raw produce" has been lately opened to the public in the north wing of the Crystal Palace. The intention is to exhibit those materials furnished by the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, which have been rendered subservient to the requirements of man, and to illustrate the different uses to which they have been applied, and the nature of the changes which they undergo in their adaptation to useful purposes; and also to show the resources of various countries and districts, and thus illustrate some of the operations of general commerce. The mineral productions of different localities are shown, with illustrations of the several stages in the metallurgical operations which ores undergo in the extraction of metals. In the case of iron, specimens are given of the most marked kinds, with samples of the ores and fuels from which they have been obtained. A series of large maps of Great Britain has been provided, each of which illustrates the extent of a certain geological formation. With these maps are arranged specimens of the strata to which they refer. In the vegetable kingdom there are samples of every variety of corn, both in the straw and the dressed grain; and to these are added models in wax of the food crops, and of the fruits cultivated in this country. Fibres occupy a prominent place, and among them will be found many new materials. From the animal kingdom there is a very large collection of British and foreign wools, comprising nearly all the known varieties of the sheep. In all instances the application of waste products is illustrated.



BUST OF DR. CROLY.—(BY BEHNES.)

The Sphinx.



AT

REBUS.

CHARADE.

SOMETHING AFTER THE MANNER OF VICTOR HUGO'S "LES ORIENTALES"—BUT NOT MUCH.

I.

"Six shirts by the kitchen fire,
At a temperature that's mild,
Well air'd, and of plain attire
Two suits to fit this child.
Two suits!—two suits!
Pack up, to fit this child.

"With a comb and a pound of soap,
And brushes for teeth and hair—
Perfumery, I should hope,
I shall find in abundance there.
But boots!—of boots!
I must take at least three pair."

This was the lay of a British youth,
Leaving his father's bowers,
(With a hundred pounds in his fob, forsooth!)
To journey to Babylon's towers.

"I can write the *Illustrated Times*,"
He cried, "and to *Household Words*,
They'll pay for my sketches of Eastern climes,
Of Yachmaks, Weys, and Kurds.

"I'll produce a book that shall make a noise,
And Layard and Co., will burst."
So he ordered the serving maids and boys
To busily pack my first.

II.

"You are going far away—you're too young to be in debt,
So there's no excuse for travel; and I wish that you may get
That assistance from the Governor, you fancy, well I know,
You may look for, in the case of funds becoming rather low.

"When you've pass'd the sea called Red, and across the Desert stray'd,
Of your hundred pounds the finish you'll have come to, I'm afraid.
If you get sent home perchance—as a pauper it must be,
For make sure that not one farthing brass towards it comes from me."

This was the lay of the youth's papa,
Who opposed the scheme of travel;
And better than desert sands by far
Esteem'd the Green Park gravel.

In grandeur, he thought that Aldgate Pump
The pyramids could compete with;
A prejudice, testy, old English trump
Was my second, as clear you'd meet with.

III.

Know ye the land where the Camels are coming
And going incessantly, morning and night;
Where the leaves of the paper-tree grow their own gumming,
And seal themselves up in an envelope tight?

Know ye the land where the Turkey and China,
And India productions are held as mere stuff;
Where the Wilkins woots to his favour the Dinah,
By growing his beard till he looks like a muff?

Know ye the land where the Djan in the water
Disports; where ladies tobacco-smoke brook;
Where the mother a natchilly whiff, while the daughter
Sits lazily twisting her hooka—by crook?

Know ye the land where the hotter of roses
(The colder ones grow in this country) abound;
Where the very same piper who play'd before Moses,
Still tending his primitive flocks, may be found?

Know ye the land where the husbands and spouses
Sleep out on the house-tops, like so many flats;
Where they neither use tiles for their heads nor their houses,
But flag-stones for roofing, and turbans for hats?

"A goodly place, a pleasant clime,
Well worthy of the golden time
Of good Haroun Al Raschid."
But in a not so golden age,
Not quite so pleasant, I'll engage,
To one who's reach'd the final stage
Of credit—who no cheque-book's page
Possesses—landlords to assuage,
Or, if he has, can't cash it.

"Arabian Nights!
My youth's delights,
Now Fortune loves
I curse your seductive pow'rs.
The hounds refuse
Me, meals and bed!
Which stone to choose
To rest my head?
From Household Words, to cheer me,
No reply!
The T. T. will not hear me,
Though I try.
Stump'd quite! Stump'd quite!
Quite! Quite!
Quite!"

This was the lay of the British youth,
Whom we saw embark for travel.
By the Tigris' banks he wish'd, in truth,
Like a fowl, he could feed on gravel.

He had parted with all my first contain'd,
No help would my second dole,
And to live on melon skins constrain'd,
He pined in the streets of my whale.

MORAL.

You may go to the East,
You may go to the West,
If possess'd of note or "shiner,"
Or if, on the press,
The folks confess
Your claims as a penny-a-liner.

But if you merely travel on the hope to write a book,
Because you think you're clever, ere you leap you'd better look.

SOLUTION OF CHARADE IN LAST NUMBER.

Son-net.

SOLUTION OF REBUS IN LAST NUMBER.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth gently as the dew of heaven."

Merchant of Venice.

(Th; Equality; O. F. Mersey; L-S, Knot-strained; L-T droppeth
Gent; Ls; AS THE; Duo; F; Heaven.)

CHARLES DICKENS ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

At the second meeting of the Administrative Reform Association, Mr. Dickens was the speaker of the evening. We give it *in extenso*.

I cannot, he said, I am sure, better express my sense of the kind reception accorded to me by this great assembly than by promising to compress what I shall address to you within the closest possible limits. It is more than 1,800 years ago since there was a set of men who thought they should be heard of for their "much speaking." As they have propagated exceedingly since that time, and as I observe that they flourish just now to a surprising extent about Westminster, I will do my best to avoid adding to the numbers of that prolific race. (Laughter.) The Noble Lord at the head of the Government, when he wondered in Parliament, about a week ago, that my friend Mr. Layard did not blush for having stated in this place what the whole country knows perfectly well to be true, and what no men in it can by possibility better know to be true than those disinterested supporters of that Noble Lord who had the advantage of hearing him and cheering him night after night when he first became Premier—I mean that he did officially and habitually joke at a time when this country was plunged in deep disgrace and distress—I say that Noble Lord, when he wondered so much that the man of this age, who has, by his earnest and adventurous spirit, done the most to distinguish himself and it, did not blush for the tremendous audacity of having so come between the wind and his nobility, turned an airy period with reference to the private theatricals at Drury Lane Theatre. Now, I have some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and I will accept that figure of the Noble Lord. I will not say that, if I wanted to form a company of her Majesty's servants, I think I should know where to

lay my hands on "the comic old gentleman"—(loud laughter)—not that, if I wanted to get up a pantomime, I fancy I should know what establishment to go to for "the tricks and changes"—(renewed laughter and cheers)—also, for a very considerable host of "supernumeraries," to trip one another up in that contention with which many of us are familiar, both on these and on other boards, in which the principal objects thrown about are loves and fishes. But I will try to give the Noble Lord the reason for these private theatricals, and the reason why, however ardently he may desire to ring the curtain down upon them, there is not the faintest present hope of their coming to a conclusion. It is this:—The public theatricals which the Noble Lord is so condescending as to manage are so intolerably bad, the machinery is so cumbersome, the parts so ill-distributed, the company so full of "walking gentlemen," the managers have such large families, and are so bent upon putting those families into what is theatrically called "first business"—not because of their aptitude for it, but because they are their families, that we find ourselves obliged to organise an opposition. We have seen the "Comedy of Errors" played so dismally like a tragedy that we really cannot bear it. We are, therefore, making bold to get up the "School of Reform," and we hope before the play is out to improve that Noble Lord by our performance very considerably.

Sir, as this is the first political meeting I have ever attended, and as my trade and calling are not associated with politics, perhaps it may be useful for me to show how I came to be here, because reasons similar to those which have influenced me may still be trembling in the balance in the minds of others. I want at all times in full sincerity to do my duty by my countrymen. If I feel an attachment towards them, there is nothing disinterested or meritorious in that, for I can never too affectionately remember the confidence and friendship that they have long reposed in me. (Cheers.) My sphere of action, which I shall never change, I shall never overstep further than this, or for a longer period than I do to-night. By literature I have lived, and through literature I have been content to serve my country; and I am perfectly well aware that I cannot serve two masters. In my sphere of action, I have tried to understand the heavier social grievances, and to help to set them right. When the "Times" newspaper proved its then almost incredible case in reference to the ghastly absurdity of that vast labyrinth of misplaced men and misdirected things which had made England unable to find on the face of the earth an enemy one-twentieth part so potent to effect the misery and ruin of her noble defenders as she has been herself, I believe that the gloomy silence into which the country fell was by far the darkest aspect in which a great people had been exhibited for many years. With shame and indignation lowering among all classes of society, and this new element of discord piled on the heaving basis of ignorance, poverty, and crime—which is always below us—with little adequate expression of the general mind or apparent understanding of the general mind in Parliament, with the machinery of the Government and the Legislature going round and round, and the people falling from it and standing aloof, as if they left it to its last remaining function—of destroying itself—when it had achieved that the destruction of so much that was dear to them, I did and do believe that the only wholesome turn affairs so menacing could possibly take was the awaking of the people, the outspokening of the people, the uniting of the people in all patriotism and loyalty to effect a great peaceful constitutional change in the administration of their own affairs.

At such a crisis this Association arose; at such a crisis I joined it, considering its further case to be—if further case should possibly be needed—that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," that men should be gregarious in good citizenship as well as in other things, and that it is a law in nature that there must be a centre of attraction for particles to fly to before any serviceable body with recognised functions can come into existence. This Association has arisen, and we belong to it. What are the objections to it? I have heard in the main but three, which I will now briefly notice. It is said, that it is proposed by this Association to exercise an influence through the constituencies on the House of Commons. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I have the smallest amount of faith in the House of Commons at present existing, and that I consider the exercise of such influence highly necessary to the welfare and honour of this country. I was reading no later than yesterday the book of Mr. Pease, which is rather a favourite of mine, in which he, 200 years ago, writing of the House of Commons, says:—

"My cousin, Roger Pease, tells me that it is matter of the greatest grief to him in the world that he should be put upon this trust of being a Parliament man, because he says nothing is done that he can see out of any truth and sincerity, but mere envy and design."

Now, how it comes to pass that after 200 years, and many years after a Reform Bill, the House of Commons is so little changed, I will not stop to inquire. I will not ask how it happens that bills which cramp and worry the people and restrict their scant enjoyments are so easily passed, and how it happens that measures for their real interests are so very difficult to be got through Parliament. I will not analyze the confined air of the lobby, or reduce to their primitive bases the elements of those statements which were made by Hon. Gentlemen who were once the candidates for your and my independent vote and interest. I will not ask what is that sectarian figure, full of blandishments, standing on the threshold, with its finger on its lips. I will not ask how it comes that those personal alterations, involving all the removes and definitions of Shakespeare's Touchstone—the retort courteous—the quip modest—the reply churlish—the reproof valiant—the countenance quarrelsome—the lie circumstantial and the lie direct—are of immeasurably greater interest in the House of Commons than the health, the location, and the education of a whole people. (Cheers.) I will not penetrate into the mysteries of that secret chamber in which the Bluebird of the party keeps his strangled public questions, and with regard to which, when he gives the key to his wife—the new comer—he strictly charges her on no account to open the door. (Laughter.) I will merely put it to the experience of everybody here whether the House of Commons is not occasionally a little hard of hearing—a little hard of hearing, a little dim of sight, a little slow of understanding, and whether, in short, it is not in a sufficiently invalid state to require close watching, and an occasional application of sharp stimulants; and whether it is not capable of considerable improvement? (Cheers.) I believe that, in order to preserve it in a state of real usefulness and independence, the people must be very watchful and very jealous of it, and it must have its memory jogged and be kept awake when it happens to have taken too much of the Ministerial narcotically—it must be trotted about, and must be hustled and pinched in that friendly way, as is the usage in such cases. (Laughter.) I hold that no power can deprive us of the right to administer our functions as a body comprising electors from all parts of the country, associated together because their country is dearer to them than drowsy twaddle, unmeaning routine, or worn out contentionalities.

This brings me to objection number two. It is stated that this Association sets class against class. Is this so? No, it rather finds class set against class, and seeks to reconcile them. I wish to avoid placing in opposition those two words "the aristocracy" and "the people." I am one who can believe in the virtues and uses of both, and would not on any account deprive either of a single just right belonging to it. (Cheers.) I will use, instead of these words, the terms, "the governors" and "the governed." These two bodies the Association finds with a gulf between them, in which are lying newly-buried thousands on thousands of the bravest and most devoted men that even England ever bred. It is to prevent the recurrence of innumerable smaller evils of which that calamity was the crowning height and the necessary consummation, and to bring together those two fronts, looking now so strangely at each other, that this Association seeks to help to bridge over that abyss with a structure founded on common justice, and supported by common sense. "Setting class against class!" That is the very parrot prattle that we have so long heard. Try its justice by the following example:—A respectable gentleman had a large establishment and a great number of servants who were good for nothing—who, when he asked them to give his children bread, gave them stones—who, when they were told to give fish, gave serpents—who, when they were ordered to send to the East, sent to the West—who, when they ought to have been serving dinner in the North, were consulting exploded cookery books in the South—who wasted, destroyed, trampled over each other, and were bringing everything to ruin; when at last the respectable gentleman calls his house-steward, and says, even then more in sorrow than in anger, "This is a

terrible business; no fortune can stand it—no mortal equanimity can bear it. I must change my system, I must obtain servants who will do their duty, and the house-steward throws up his eyes in pious horror, and says, "God, master, you are setting class against class!"—and then rushes into the servants' hall, and delivers a long and melting oration on the wicked feeling. (Laughter.)

I now come to the third objection, which is common among young gentlemen who are not particularly fit for anything but spending money when they have not got. (Laughter.) Their objection is usually comprised in the observation, "How very extraordinary it is that these Administrative Reform fellows can't mind their own business?" I think it will occur to you that a very sufficient mode of disposing of this objection is to say that it is our own business we mind when we come forward in this way, and it is to prevent it from being mismanaged by them. I observe from the Parliamentary debates—which have of late, by the by, frequently suggested to me that there is this difference between the bull of Spain and the bull of Nineveh, that, whereas, in the Spanish case, the bull rushes at the corner in the Ninevite case the scarlet rushes at the bull. (Laughter.) I have observed from the Parliamentary debates, that, by a curious fatality, there has been a great deal of the reproof-valiant and the countenance quarrelsome in reference to every case showing the necessity of Administrative Reform, whosoever produced, whenever, and wheresoever. I dare say I shall have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, which I know to be true, and which I have no doubt will be contradicted. I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, but I consider a work of supererogation, for if the people at large be not already convinced that a sufficient general case has been made out for administrative reform, I think they never can, and never will be. (Cheers.) I have, however, an old indisputable, very well known story, which has so good a moral at the end of it that I will substitute it for a new case, by doing which I may avoid, I hope, the sacred wrath of St. Stephen's. (Laughter.) Ages ago, a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the Court of Exchequer, and the accounts were kept much as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar on the desert island. In the course of considerable revolutions of time, the celebrated Cocker was born, and the Walkinghame, of the "Tutor's Assistant," well versed in figures, was born, and died—a multitude of accountants, bookkeepers, and actuaries, were born, and died. Still official routine inclined to these notched sticks as if they were the pillars of the Constitution, and still the Exchequer accounts continued to be kept on certain splints of elm wood, called "tallies." (Much laughter.) In the reign of George III. an inquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit whether—pens, ink, and paper, and slates and pencils being in existence—this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued, and whether a change ought not to be effected. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare mention of this bold and original conception, and it took till 1826 to get these sticks abolished. In 1834, it was found that there was a considerable accumulation of them, and the question then arose, who was to be done with such worn-out, worm-eaten, rotten old bits of wood? I dare say there was a vast amount of minuting, memorandumizing, and despatch-boxing on this mighty subject. The sticks were housed at Westminster, and it would naturally occur to any intelligent person that nothing could be easier than to allow them to be carried away for firewood by the miserable people who live in that neighbourhood. However, they were had been useful, and official routine required that they never should, and so the order went forth that they were to be privately and confidentially burned. It came to pass that they were burned in a stove in the House of Lords. The stove, overcharged with these preposterous sticks, set fire to the panelling; the panelling set fire to the House of Lords; the House of Lords set fire to the House of Commons; the two houses were reduced to ashes; architects were called in to build others; we are now the second million of the cost thereof; the national pig is not nearly so fat as yet, and the little old woman, Britannia, hasn't got home to-night. (Laughter.)

Now, I think we may reasonably remark, in conclusion, that all obstinate adherence to rubbish which the time has long outlived, is certain to have in the soul of it more or less that is pernicious and destructive, and that will some day set fire to something or other, which, if given body to the winds, would have been harmless, but which, obstinately retained, is ruinous. I believe myself that when Administrative Reform goes up, it will be idle to hope to put it down in this or that particular instance. The great, broad, and true cause that our public progress is far behind our private progress, and that we are not more remarkable for our private wisdom and success in matters of business than we are for our public folly and failure, I take to be as clearly established as the sun, moon, and stars. To set this right, and to clear the way in the country for merit everywhere, accepting it equally whether it be aristocratic or democratic, only asking whether it be honest or true, is, I take it, the true object of this Association. This object it seeks to promote by uniting together large numbers of the people, I hope, of all conditions, to the end that they may better comprehend, bear in mind, understand themselves, and impress upon others the common public duty. Also, of which there is great need, that by keeping a vigilant eye on the skirmishers thrown out from time to time by the generals of party, they may see that their feints and manoeuvres do not oppress the small defaulters and release the great, and that they do not gild the public with a field-day review of reform, instead of an earnest hard-fought battle. (Cheers.) I have had no consultation with any one upon the subject, but I particularly wish that the directors may devise some means of enabling intelligent working men to join this body on easier terms than subscribers who have larger resources. I could wish to see great numbers of them belong to us, because I sincerely believe that it would be good for the common weal.

Said the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, when Mr. Layard asked him for a day for his motion, "Let the Hon. Gentleman find a day for himself." (Shame! shame!)

"Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great?"

If our Caesar will excuse me, I would take the liberty of reversing that cool and lofty sentiment, and I would say, "First Lord, your duty it is to see that no man is left to find a day for himself. See you, who take the responsibility of government, who aspire to it, live for it, intrigue for it, scramble for it, who hold to it tooth and nail when you can get it, see you that no man is left to find a day for himself. In this old country, with its seething, hard-worked millions, its heavy taxes, its swarms of ignorant, its crowds of poor, and its crowds of wicked, woe the day when the dangerous man shall find a day for himself, because the head of the Government failed in his duty in not anticipating it by a brighter and a better one. Name you the day, First Lord; make a day, work for a day beyond your little time, Lord Palmerston, and history in return may then—not otherwise—find a day for you; a day equally associated with the contentment of the loyal, patient, willing-hearted English people, and with the happiness of your Royal Mistress, and her fair line of children." (Loud and continued cheering.)

BARNUM'S PRIZE BABY SNOW.—Struggled up to the box-office and deposited half-a-dollar—got a ticket—elderly parson in white choker took my change and disappeared. Squeezed into the vestibule, and was carried up-stairs by a news-boy, a milliner, and a wet-nurse. Suddenly emerged into an atmosphere redolent with babies, and the exhalations of an admiring multitude. Here was a new sensation indeed. As it was early in the day, the babies were all good. They were lying off in the beautiful enjoyment of digesting their morning meal; and only in one instance did I hear a yell. The prize baby was exhibited upon a raised platform, surmounted by a crimson canopy, and over it was this placard:—"The Prize Baby.—To this baby was awarded 100 dollars, as the finest exhibition out of 113 children. June 5, 1855."—We thus approached the throne of imperial babydom. The courtiers of the scene were mostly ladies, and the attentions lavished upon this successful specimen of infantile perfection denoted the interest with which he was regarded. Young and old ladies insisted on kissing him, and the justice of the decision regarding his superiority over all other babies was universally admitted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday, a dense multitude assembled at an early hour in front of the Marlborough Street Police Court, to watch the result of the proceedings against persons taken into custody in Hyde Park, on the previous day.

When Mr. Hardwick, the magistrate, made his appearance in the street for the purpose of taking his seat on the bench, the crowd began to cheer, and others to shout; several persons crying out, "Act with mercy!" and one person flung a stone, which fortunately, however, missed its mark. Mr. Hardwick, having entered the court, was in the act of passing one of the windows, when a stone was flung from the street, which broke a pane of glass, but did no further damage. The magistrate, who took these attacks with unflinching temper, intimated to the inspector that if the persons outside persisted in their disorderly conduct he would procure the assistance of a sufficient civil force, and cause the street and avenues of the court to be cleared. It is believed that the persons who threw the stones were not actuated by any desire to vindicate popular privileges, but that they did so out of a feeling of private revenge, as the stones came from the quarter where a mass of bad characters were congregated from the locality of Peter Street and Camell Buildings. A delay of three hours took place in consequence of the doubt which existed as to the Government allowing the charges to be heard at this court, power being vested in the Home Office of removing charges to Bow Street to be heard there. At length about 3 o'clock, two persons were placed at the bar charged with assaulting the police in front of the court. The prisoners gave the names of William Flowers and George Heddinger. The prisoners denied the charge, but were fined 40s. The father of Flowers made an appeal, but in vain, to the court on behalf of his son, who had been marked out by the police because he was known to be the son of a publican.

After another long interval, during which the mob outside were occasionally disposed to be noisy and riotous, till dispersed by a smart shower, at about a quarter to five o'clock Superintendent O'Brien, and other officers of police, entered the court.

The first case was against Edward Copas, a youth about 18 years old. Superintendent Hughes, on being examined, stated that he was in Hyde Park at a quarter before 2 o'clock on Sunday, near the south side of the Serpentine. A large mob had assembled by about 3 o'clock. There were from 40,000 to 50,000 persons present, and they lined both sides of the road. Could not say whether the defendant at the bar was among the mob. Whenever a carriage or a person on horseback passed, there was great tumult—shouting, hooting, and cries of "Go to church!" "Who bought you that horse?" He had 250 constables around him; and his orders were to disperse the crowd as soon as any disturbance arose. The police were also to keep back the mob from the rails. Some stones were thrown at the constables. One or two struck him, but not so as to hurt. Shortly after 4 o'clock several persons were taken into custody and conveyed to the station-house in cabs. He was aware that hand-bills had been extensively circulated, and posted up in the Park, by order of the Commissioners. One of the hand-bills was posted at Albert Gate. On several occasions he had spoken to the assembled persons to induce them to go away quietly. No one paid any attention to him, neither the well-dressed nor the evil-disposed. The latter class of persons impeded the police as much as possible. The assembly in Hyde Park was of such a character as to prove a terror to those who did not form a part of it. The mob were swaying about and creating much disturbance. Later in the day an application was made for a body of constables, as the mob were throwing stones at the soldiers in the barracks. When it was getting dark, after consulting with his colleagues as to the best means of getting the people quietly out of the Park, he formed 100 constables in a line, and paraded them toward the tower, and by that means the Park was tolerably well cleared.

On cross-examination, he said he did not know how many persons were injured. He heard that a child was crushed, and knew that several persons were wounded. He gave orders to the constables to use their truncheons. They did not strike right and left, nor violently. There were very few carriages in the Park; and the crowd were using language calculated to produce a breach of the peace. He had been ordered by Sir R. Mayne to disperse any rioters if they assembled. He was on horseback, and rode amongst the people, making observations of the state of things between Apsley House and the receiving-house. He saw two vehicles run away with by the horses, in consequence of the noise and hooting.

A policeman who had been in plain clothes stated that he saw several carriages stopped, and hats rattled against the horses, which caused them to take fright, and bushes of stones thrown, and persons take up stones and put them in their handkerchiefs and pockets. He saw the prisoner pick up a stone and throw it at a police-constable. Kept his eye on the lad until he met a constable in uniform, and then he laid hold of him and helped to convey him to the receiving-house. Several of the constables had got marks to show that they were struck, and they did not interfere before stones were thrown.

Mr. Hardwick having heard the defence, said he would adjourn his decision until more of the evidence was brought before him. If the case was a mere isolated case of stone-throwing, he should not be disposed to deal otherwise than leniently, but if it turned out one of a riotous character, it would require severe treatment.

Mr. E. H. Mair, a clerical agent and editor of a periodical, was then placed at the bar. From evidence it appeared that Mr. Mair was close to the railings at a time when the police were ordered to clear the people from them, that he called out to the people not to go back, that when he told him that the police were obeying orders, he replied, "Your orders! I shall not go back," that a crowd was calling out to him, that Mr. Mair put up his stick, and struck a policeman, that the latter took him into custody, and that Mr. Mair said to him he was sorry he had assaulted him, as he did not mean to do so—he did not like to be mixed with such a lot of rascals.

A gentleman named Bruce said he saw the defendant dragged away by several policemen. The defendant was doing nothing, and he believed, saying nothing, though he was too far off to hear the defendant had spoken. The police acted with the greatest brutality, sparing neither man, woman, nor child. He did not see the defendant commit any assault; the defendant only held up his stick to guard himself from blows.

The prisoner denied the assault and the admission of the assault. Mr. Hardwick only required the defendant to enter into his own recognizance. At an early hour on Tuesday morning an unruly multitude besieged the doors of the Police Court. The people who composed it were less noisy, but apparently more determined, than those who assembled on Monday. They formed themselves into small knots and discussed their grievances with great earnestness, but it was only now and then, when a fresh batch of prisoners were brought up, that they broke out into anything like violence.

The Hyde Park cases "proper" did not commence until 1 o'clock, but prior to that time Mr. Hardwick was engaged in adjudicating upon the cases of minor offenders who were taken into custody outside of the Court yesterday morning, in consequence of assaults upon the police. Many of the officers who prosecuted appeared with damaged faces, and swore positively to the persons they had in charge as having committed the assaults. The accused in all cases protested with much indignation that they were innocent—assurances which did not prevent the magistrate from inflicting the customary fines for such offences.

For the convenience of the Court, it was arranged that the prisoners to be tried to-day should be formed into five classes, and their offences were thus stated:—1) for being rioters, 2) for throwing stones, 3) for assaults upon the police, 4) for being riotous and obstructing the police, 5) for attempting to pick pockets. The other prisoners were unconditionally discharged at a late hour last night.

On the part of the Government, intimation was given of the withdrawal of the charges against persons charged simply with riot.

Some of the prisoners protested against this, saying they "wished the cases to go on," and the cases were proceeded with, and some evidence was taken. Preston, the first prisoner, a gentlemanly young man, on being called upon for an explanation, said—"I was standing quietly in the Park on Sunday afternoon when the policeman seized me and said I was his prisoner. I solemnly declare I never took a stone in my hand all the afternoon."

The police officer swore he saw the stone thrown, and the magistrate sentenced him to a fine of ten shillings or a week's imprisonment.

This was a sample of the whole of the cases, all of which were visited with similar punishment. Some of the prisoners acknowledged the charges against them, but pleaded the great excitement.

THE CASE OF STRAHAN, PAUL, AND CO.

The three prisoners in this remarkable case were brought up again at Bow Street before Mr. Jardine, on Wednesday, for further examination upon the charges preferred against them by Dr. Griffith.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Raymond Pelly, a clerk in the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., produced a letter in the handwriting, he believed, of Sir J. D. Paul, and addressed to Mr. Young. It was as follows:—

"My dear Friend,—You will greatly oblige me by raising as much money as you can upon the securities I handed to you, for three months, pending the purchase of an estate. You know the purpose for which the money is required, and also my reason for my name not appearing in the matter. Yours faithfully, "J. D. PAUL."

Mr. John Young, of Sane Lane, solicitor, deposed that, in April last, he negotiated a loan with Overend, Gurney, and Co. on behalf of Strahan, Paul, and Co. He communicated on that occasion with Sir J. D. Paul, who wished £30,000 to be raised upon certain Danish, Dutch, and other foreign funds, which he brought for the purpose. Mr. Pelly was the person who he afterwards saw upon the subject of the loan at Overend and Gurney's. Sir John Paul remained at his office while he went there, and on his return he communicated to Sir John what had taken place. He told him that the house were willing to advance £27,443 from the securities in question. Sir John agreed to receive this amount. There was a desire expressed that the borrower of the money should write a letter, and consequently the letter addressed to Mr. Pelly was written by Sir John Paul. The money was then paid. The advance was in the form of an open cheque on Barclay and Co. The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Wm. Boyce deposed, that he was a clerk in the house of Overend and Gurney, and remembered the advance of the loan to Strahan and Paul.

Mr. John Hills, stockbroker, of 3 Bartholomew Lane, deposed to the purchase of 50,000 Dutch florins for Messrs. Strahan and Paul, by order of Dr. Griffith, on the 7th of June, 1849. Other similar purchases were made for Strahan and Paul, but entries were not always made in the books of witness's house, showing on whose behalf the purchases were made, but only the names of the brokers. In making these purchases, witness or one of his clerks usually called daily at the banking house, to receive directions, sometimes in writing, and sometimes verbally. The written directions were not always preserved. He had found two of these directions, and produced them. They were, he believed, in the handwriting of Mr. Bates, and ran as follows:—"Buy 30,000 Dutch florins 24 per cent., for Rev. Dr. Griffith," "Buy 1,000 Danish bonds for ditto," and so on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parry—Knew Mr. Bates as one of the partners in the firm, but could not speak as to his actual relation in the bank.

Mr. John Fitzgald, employed in the same house, gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. B. then applied for another week's adjournment.

Mr. Parry made a strong appeal to admit the prisoner Bates to bail on the ground that he acted under the other partners' advice, as head clerk in the establishment.

Mr. Jardine declined, and the prisoners were accordingly further remanded.

AQUATICS.

CLUB MEETINGS.

JULY 7.—Monthly Meeting of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. 10.—Monthly Meeting of the Royal Western Yacht Club. 10.—Monthly Meeting of the Anglessey Yacht Club. 11.—Monthly Meeting of the Ranelagh Yacht Club. 16.—Monthly Meeting of the Royal London Yacht Club. 23.—Monthly Meeting of the Prince of Wales Model Yacht Club.

REGATTAS, MATCHES, &c.

JULY 7.—Royal London Yacht Club sailing match, for 3rd class yachts. 9.—Royal Thames Yacht Club sailing match for yachts under 15 tons, from Erith to Sea Reach and back. 9.—London Model Yacht Club, third-class match. 10.—Royal Mersey Yacht Club Challenge Match for £100. 11.—Richmond Amateur Regatta. 16.—St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Annual Regatta at Waterloo Bridge. First heat, 2 p.m.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

COWES, JULY 2.—ARRIVALS.—June 21, Aurora, cutter, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq., from St. Helens; June 21, Dream, yawl, Geo. Bendrick, Esq., M.P., from Guernsey; June 25, Stormhail, schooner, Col. Bowers, from Weymouth, and proceeded for Ramsgate; Mantic, cutter, Lord Vivian, from Falmouth; Alarm, schooner, J. Weld, Esq., from Lymington; June 26, Gipsy Queen, schooner, Sir H. B. Houghton, Bart., from Torquay; June 27, Juno, cutter, Capt. W. Pearce, from Guernsey, and proceeded for Brighton; June 28, Cecilia, schooner, Marquis of Conyngham, from Cowes Harbour.

SAILINGS.—June 27, Sultana, yawl, Lord Colville, for Guernsey. YACHTS AT AND ABOUT THE STATION.—Schooners: Resolution, Titania, Leda, Gipsy Queen, Brilliant, and Cecilia. Cutters: Splicer and Mantic. Yawls: Dream and Caprice.

PITTING OUT IN COWES HARBOUR.—Zara, schooner; Lily of Test, Minx, yawl.

On the 25th ult., at noon, a royal salute was fired from the R. Y. S. battery, in commemoration of her Majesty's coronation.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB, HYDE.

YACHTS AT AND OFF THE STATION, JULY 2.—Brilliant, Geo. Holland Arkers, Esq., Commodore; Georgina, Capt. C. Thibault; Haidée, 2. Warner Wheeler, Esq.; Una, Capt. Wm. Alcock; Zee, Hugh Hammersey, Esq.; Aurora, Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.; Bittern, G. C. Schofield, Esq.

A royal salute was fired on the 25th ult. from the Club Battery in honour of her Majesty's coronation.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The second match of the season for yachts of the third-class only will be sailed today.

A steamer has been engaged by the club to accompany the race, and the following gentlemen are stewards for the occasion:—Messrs. Carr, Cockford, E. Crossley, Downs, Eagle, Farmer, W. Goodson, Hesselting, Johnson, Monk, Phillips, Sken, Stanbridge, Tress, and Van de Wall. The boat will leave London Bridge at nine o'clock.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

On a previous page we give an illustration of the schooner match which took place on June 26. The moment chosen by our artist is when the yachts were passing through Sea Reach on the outward trip, the Shark leading with both topsails set. Mayhap at the time had not all her canvas set, and the fault in her fore-gaff's rake is very perceptible. After passing through the Reach, the distance between the yachts increased to such an extent as to render an illustration, showing all the schooner, an impossibility. It may be said that the match was virtually finished in Sea Reach.

The third match of the season, for vessels of from 7 to 15 tons in two classes, viz. 1st Class 11 and not exceeding 15 tons, £30 prize; 2nd Class 7 and not exceeding 11 tons, £20 prize. Commence from Erith to Sea Reach and back, is fixed to be sailed on Monday, the 9th inst.

ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.

The committee have determined, at the request of several persons, both gentlemen and watermen, to postpone this regatta until the 13th, 14th, and 15th of August next.

RANELAGH YACHT CLUB.

The match which took place a fortnight ago, and was to be re-sailed, owing to the shortness of wind, was settled on Saturday without a race. The two boats which alone had any chance of success, the Abre and Doubtful, came to the post and started; but had not done so more than two minutes when they came in collision, owing to both being on the same board, and the Doubtful's beam was carried away. There was a great deal of pro and con about the matter, but the prize, a very handsome cup, was awarded to the Abre.

THE "LEGGER" MYSTERY.—By advices from Melbourne we are informed of the safe arrival of this fishing craft in the beginning of March, and of the astonishment and delight with which the crew were received. A letter from Melbourne, written by a Penzance man, but totally unconnected with the boat, contains the following:—"She is the talk of Melbourne. Myself, and William, and Rose, have spent a day on board, and were much delighted to find so small a boat had crossed the water to this place. She is certainly a novelty. She brought the mail from Cape Town, and made a good run, having brought ten days' later news. I have no doubt the men will be encouraged, as the Melbourne people seem to feel for them. There were thousands on the pier anxious to go on board; but the weather became so rough, that they could not proceed on board. She had been 'pleasured' about Melbourne, inviting those who wished 'to see the dashing little clipper mail-boat Mystery, lying at Sandridge on Sunday morning.' They will proceed to the fishing next week, and it is to be hoped that Melbourne will support them in their undertaking. The captain called at our office to-day. He appears to be a nice fellow. He dined with me last night, and has just gone to see that his yacht is all right, and to bring her to in the Roads. He gallantly says before the people of Melbourne that he will put her round the other half of the world, provided they will give him £4,000 between them. If he does, it will be one of the greatest novelties ever known. On her entering Table Bay they supposed her to be a man-of-war's launch; but when the mistake was discovered and she rounded the men-of-war they manned yards, and she received the salute conformable to a man-of-war."

LAUNCH OF A WAR STEAMER FOR VICTORIA.—The ceremony of launching the Victoria, the first ship of war built for an Australian colony, came off on Saturday last, at Limehouse dockyard, with all due éclat, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Victoria was ordered by the Government of the colony, through the Secretary of State, and will be paid for by a vote of the Legislative Assembly. She is a screw-steamer, built upon the diagonal principle, by Messrs. Young, Son, and Magway. Her length between the perpendiculars is 165 feet, extreme breadth of beam, 27 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet; and burden in tons, 850. Her armament is to consist of one 32-pounder, 56 cwt. gun on a pivot, and two medium 32-pounders, 25 cwt. broadside guns; but, if necessary, she can carry two pivot and six broadside guns of the same calibre. She is to be heavily rigged as a three-masted schooner, so as to be able to make passage under sail alone. Berths are to be provided for 150 men, and in an emergency upwards of 200, on her lower and platform decks. There will be cabins and a mess-room for eight officers, and a dispensary before the engine-room on the lower deck. The galley will cook for 200 people, and a distilling apparatus is to be fitted up for the supply of water. She will stow 4,000 gallons of water in tanks in the forehold. The services for which the Victoria will generally be available are those of a government tender, to convey the governor or other official authorities from port to port, transport troops or prisoners, assist merchant ships in distress, and, indeed, any work that a government steamer can be called upon to perform. Being completely equipped as a sloop of war, she can at any moment be put upon a war footing, and her armament will be supplied from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

SERV STEAM TRANSPORT TRANSIT.—The newly-launched screw steam transport Transit was handed over by Mr. Mair to the Government on Saturday last. Being in commission, she hoisted her pennant and shipped some of her crew, and headed from the East India Docks into the river with a view of proceeding direct to Cantham. Captain Johnson, R.N., and late of the Driver, is commissioned to the Transit.

LORD HARDINGE has appointed Major Charles S. S. E. Gordon, of the 78th Regiment, to be brigade major at Chatham garrison, vice Captain Charles Durie, resigned.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in National Stocks have been very moderate during nearly the whole of the week, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling—the leading quotation for the 3 per cents., ex. div., being 91. This, by some parties, is regarded as a high figure; but, considering the enormous accumulation of unemployed capital, and the continuous importations of the precious metals, together with the low value of money, it is unquestionably warranted by circumstances; and we have no doubt whatever that, in the event of Schastojoff falling into the hands of the Allies, we should have a much higher range in the quotations. The leading currencies have been—Three per Cent. Consols, 90½ to 91½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 91½ to 92; and the New Three per Cent., 92 to 92½. Exchange Bills have been very firm, at 16s. to 23s.; and India Bonds 31s. to 34s. prem. These are the highest figures quoted since the reduction in the interest.

The fourth of the month has passed off well, and the number of protested bills has been small considering the present state of trade in our manufacturing districts. There has been a fair demand for money, and the best bills—short-dated—are taken in Lombard Street at 3 per cent. per annum. Bank Stock has sold at 210½ to 211½; Long Annuities, 18s. 3½. The Omnium has marked 4½ premium.

Since we last wrote, the imports of bullion from various quarters have been little short of £600,000; and the demand for both gold and silver for shipment to the Continent and India has been rather extensive. The shipments have been over £550,000.

The particulars of the new French loan are not yet officially announced; but it is pretty generally understood that the bulk of it will be raised in nearly the same way as the last.

As regards the transactions in the foreign houses, we may observe that they have been devoid of interest, arising from the present war. Brazilian Old Five per Cents have been done at 100½; ditto small, 101½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63½ ex. div.; ditto Four per Cents., 95½; Mexican Three per Cents., 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 71; Turkish Bonds, 82; ditto small, 82½.

The supply of silver in the market is much reduced, and sales of bar have taken place at 61½d. per ounce.

Most mining shares have ruled flat. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. St. John del Rey have realised 29½; Cobalt Copper, 61; Fortuna, 1½; Liberty, 1½; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 15½ ex. div.; Santiago de Cuba, 5½; United Mexican, 4.

Most railway securities have shown more firmness than of late, and the quotations have been well supported. Caledonian, 63½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 93; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; London and Brighton, 101½; London and North Western, 101½; South Western, 83½; Midland, 72½; Norfolk, 64½; North Eastern—Bury, 74½; ditto York, 50½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South Wales, 30; Vale of Neath, 20½. Foreign lines have been quite as dear as last week.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English Wheat have come fresh to land this week, coastwise and by land carriage. The demand, however, has been in a very sluggish state. Essex samples have mostly realised last week's currency; best Kent qualities have given way in value 1s. per quarter compared with last week. The transactions in Foreign Wheat have been wholly in retail; nevertheless, the quotations have been well supported. Floating cargoes have sold on former terms. There has been a fair demand for barley, at full currencies; but malt, beans, and peas have ruled well. Good sound oats have realised former rates; but inferior parcels have fallen in value 6d. per quarter. Flour has met a slow sale, at barely stationary prices.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Red Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; White do., 75s. to 81s.; Melting Barley, 32s. to 36s.; Grinding and Distilling, 31s. to 35s.; Malt, 65s. to 72s.; Bye, 42s. to 45s.; Oats, 24s. to 31s.; Tiek Beans, 32s. to 43s.; Figeon, 42s. to 48s.; Baking Peas, 42s. to 47s.; Marle, 11s. to 12s.; Grey, 37s. to 40s. per quarter; Town made Flour, 65s. to 70s.; Town Households, 61s. to 65s.; Country, 55s. to 58s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 51s. to 53s. per 280lbs.

SEEDS.—Linsed and rakes are in fair request, and the quotations are well supported. In other articles, very little is doing, on former terms.

CATTLE.—We have to report a steady demand for Beef, at an advance of 2d. per 8 lbs. Sheep, from the large numbers on offer, have changed hands slowly, on somewhat easier terms. The Lamb trade has been inactive, and the currencies have tended downwards. Calves have moved off freely, at full prices; but pigs have commanded very little attention. Beef has sold at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; Mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; Lamb, 3s. 2d. to 6s.; Veal, 4s. to 5s.; Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d. per 8 lbs., to sink the scale.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat have been limited, and good clearances have been effected, as follows:—Beef from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 8d.; Lamb, 3s. 1d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

TEA.—The Intelligence by the Overland Mail, giving a total export of Tea from China of 7,430,000 lbs., against 7,460,000 ditto in 1854, has had no influence upon our market, which continues very inactive, at last quotations. Common sound Congou, 8½d. per lb., with a full average quantity on offer.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair, but by no means active, demand for nearly all kinds of raw Sugar, and late rates are well supported. In some instances, 6d. per cwt. more money has been paid. Floating cargoes of Foreign have realised previous rates. In refined goods, only a moderate business is doing; yet prices are tolerably firm. Brown lumps, 46s. 6d.; and low to fine grocery, 47s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Nearly all kinds of Coffee have been in improved request this week, and the quotations have been on the advance. Good ordinary Native Ceylon has realised 47s. 6d. per cwt.

COCAOA.—This article has a slow inquiry, and to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

RICE.—Owing to the inactivity in the Corn trade, all kinds of rice move off slowly, and the quotations are somewhat easier.

SALTPETRE.—We have a slow sale for most kinds, and late rates are barely supported.

IRON.—Over 10,000 chests are now declared for the public sales. By private contract very little is doing, yet prices are firmly supported.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is still at 75s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. on the spot. There is very little doing in Spelter at £23 10s. to £24 per ton. The late advance in the value of Tin is well supported, and in some instances, Tin plates are held on higher terms. Lead, Copper, and Steel, are quite as dear as last week.

COTTON.—Only about 500 bales have found buyers at barely late rates.

WOOL.—The public sales have commenced, and the biddings are active, on rather higher terms. English qualities have advanced 1d. per lb.

HOPS.—The sales of samples continues limited; yet, as the plantation accounts are very favourable, the demand is heavy, as follows:—Mid. and East Kent pockets, £14 to £18 10s. Weight of Kent, £13 10s. to £15. Sussex, £13 to £13 10s. per cwt. Duty, £220,000 to £230,000.

OILS.—There has been a fair demand for Linsed oil at 49s. to 49s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Palm oil is worth 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; and Ceylon, 40s. 6d. to 40s. 9d. per cwt. Turpentine supports late rates.

TALLOW.—P. Y. C. on the spot, is quoted at 52s. 6d. per cwt., with a fair demand. Town Tallow, 50s. 3d. with cash; rough fat, 2s. 9½d. per 5 lbs.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES BURFORD, sen., and JAMES BURFORD, jun., St. Neel's, builders—**JOHN STEVENSON,** Barham, Suffolk, innkeeper—**JOHN HOWICK,** Little Charlotte Street, Blacifre Road, furnishing ironmonger—**WILLIAM DINWOODIE,** Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, draper—**BARLEY and NEWMAN SHERWOOD,** Beindure Road, Lambeth, builders—**ARTHUR EDWARD TROWSE,** Leather Lane, Holborn, coach-smith—**ISAAC BROWN,** Tooley Street, licensed victualler—**ROBERT DENT,** Abchurch Lane, Warwickshire, builder—**GEORGE EDWARDS,** Old Swinford, Worcestershire, licensed victualler—**HENRY ROOM,** Birmingham, metallic bedstead manufacturer—**THOMAS PARTON,** Rayton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, licensed victualler—**HARRIET SWINDELL,** Aelborne, Derbyshire, wine merchant—**HENRY BEAUVOSTIN,** Sheffield, file manufacturer—**THOMAS KENYON,** Newton Heath, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. R. CREIGH, Edinburgh, builder—**R. M'ARTHUR, H. MACKENZIE, and J. R. M'ARTHUR,** Glasgow, near Paisley, manufacturers—**D. ROSS, Haugh of Inverness, brewer**—**A. GRAHAM, Glasgow, grocer.**

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Deptford, builder—**GEORGE BICKLEY,** Lower Kennington Green, money scrivener—**JOHN DIVERS,** Talbot Court, Eastcheap, licensed victualler—**CHARLES AVERY,** Fenchurch Street, colonial broker—**JACOB FRANKENSTEIN,** White Hart Court, Bishopsgate Street Within, tobacconist—**ARTHUR EDWARD TROWSE,** Leather Lane, Holborn, coach-smith—**THOMAS BAKER,** Kidderminster, butcher—**JOHN WALKER,** Derby, boiler maker—**WILLIAM BENNETT,** Portsmouth, Somersetshire, carpenter—**JONATHAN CRUSE,** Stapleton, Gloucestershire, victualler—**JAMES TAPFER EVERI,** Devonport, cabinetmaker—**WILLIAM JOHN MACKENZIE,** Clay Cross, Derbyshire, surgeon—**GEORGE BATEMAN,** Liverpool, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. GRANT, Banff, solicitor—**W. SIMPSON,** Viewfield, near Inverness, farmer.

LADIES' WEDDING ORDERS AND INDIA
OUTFITS are supplied in a very superior style, at moderate prices, by CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, 11, Wigmore Street. Established 1792.

Established in 1778.
CAPPER, SON, & CO., 69, GRAVESEND STREET, CITY.
LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN,
and Manufacturers of

INFANTS' BASSINETTES.
Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies.
All parcels sent carriage free within the range of the London Parcells Delivery Company.
Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the kingdom.

LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID,
by application as above; or to
CAPPER, SON, & MOON, 164, REGENT STREET,
LONDON (nearly opposite New Burlington Street).

THE REAL CHINA-GRASS HANDKER-
CHIEFS.

Exquisitely fine, beautifully variegated-coloured Wreathed Borders, with
LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES ENCIRCLED IN THE CORNERS.

PRICE ONE SHILLING
and a Halfpenny each.
Sample Handkerchief sent by return of post upon receipt of
Fourteen Stamps.

RUMBELL AND OWEN,
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
77 and 78, OXFORD STREET.

PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
Opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.

Second delivery of the
REAL ALPINE KID GLOVE
with the Eugenie Latchet Chain attached.

PRICE ONE SHILLING PER PAIR,
Latchet Chain attached.

In the undermentioned Colours for the Spring Season:—

No.	No.
1. Draps Fixes—Fixed Drab.	18. Alma—Copper Brown.
2. Chocolate.	19. Black.
3. Gris Protestant—Mid	20. Theba—very Light Tan.
4. Slate.	21. Myrtle.
5. Tan d'Or—Golden Tan.	22. Celeste—Sky.
6. Emerald.	23. Pink.
7. Citron—Deep Lemon.	24. Paille—Straw.
8. Violet.	25. Croque—very Light
9. Bosphore—Sea Green.	26. Brown.
10. Rose.	27. Salmon.
11. Napoleon—Bright Blue.	28. Ardoise—Slate.
12. Maize.	29. Raisin d'Espagne—Dahlia.
13. Corinthe—Light Green.	30. Adelaide.
14. Lilac.	31. Mastic—Claret.
15. Marron Clair—Light	32. Olive.
16. Brown.	33. Marron Fonce—Dark
17. White.	34. Brown.
18. Nature—Canary.	35. Ruby.

RUMBELL AND OWEN are the only appointed agents in England for the Sale of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, already so much appreciated, presenting a brilliancy of colour, perfection of quality, cut, elasticity, and softness that no other Glove can possibly compete with. To be obtained in every size from 6 to 8 1/2.

The Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the registered Eugenie Latchet Chain Fastening, cannot be procured elsewhere than of the sole appointed Agents, Rumbell and Owen,
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,
Nos. 77, 78, Oxford Street.

N.B. Sample pairs sent by post on the receipt of fourteen postage stamps; weight of Gloves, with Latchet Chain attached, exceeding the half-ounce.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR has now completely superseded Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion, a reviving perfume for crowded places, and a powerful disinfectant. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard Street, Soho, London; and at the Perfume Fountains, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ORRIS ROOT SOAP.—This New Soap is prepared only by METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO., and is most delightful and refreshing, especially for summer use. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. each. M. B. and Co.'s new and much-admired Bouquets, with every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130n and 131, Oxford Street. Sole Proprietors of the Osmeline and Camphor Soap, in registered tablets, 6d. each, and of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box. Metcalfe and Co.'s New Pattern Tooth Brushes, Penetrating Hair Brushes, and Genuine Smyrna Sponges. The Tooth Brush searches thoroughly between the divisions of the teeth, clearing them in the most effectual manner. Improved Flesh Brushes, and every description of Brush and Comb for the Toilet.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandler, Grocers, &c., &c.

REALLY GOOD BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.
In French Bottles, 34s. per dozen, with Case, 35s. This Pure Pale "Eau de Vie" is decidedly superior to much that is imported direct from Cognac.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

Appetite and Digestion Improved.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to food, and by its tonic and invigorating properties assists digestion. Sold by the most respectable Dealers everywhere.—Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester and London; also by Barclay and Sons, Cross and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants.

SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER is the hardest and most perfect White Metal ever invented, and in use retains its silver-like appearance. Made into every article for the table, as Spoons, Forks, Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, Teapots, &c., at one-twelfth the price of Silver. A sample Teaspoon will be sent on receipt of Ten Postage stamps.

	Fiddle	Strong	Thread	King's
	Pattern.	Fiddle.	Pattern.	Pattern.
Tablespoons	12s. and 15s.	19s.	28s.	30s.
Forks	10s. and 13s.	16s.	21s.	25s.
Desert do.	8s. and 10s.	12s.	16s.	18s.
Teaspoons	6s. and 8s.	8s.	11s.	12s.

SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATED
Is a coating of Pure Silver over Nickel. A combination of two metals possessing such valuable properties renders it, in appearance and wear, quite equal to sterling silver.

	Fiddle	Strong	Thread	King's
	Pattern.	Fiddle.	Pattern.	Pattern.
Tablespoons	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 18 0	3 6 0
Desert do.	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	2 6 0
Table Forks	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 16 0	3 4 0
Desert do.	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
Teaspoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 5 6	1 11 6

SLACK'S TABLE CUTLERY AND FURNISHING

IRONMONGERY
Has been celebrated for nearly fifty years for quality and cheapness. Balance Handles Ivory Table Knives 14s., 16s., 18s., or 20s. per dozen.—Desserts, 11s., 14s., 15s. 6d.—Carvers, 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d. As the limits of an advertisement will not allow a detailed list, purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with two hundred drawings, and prices of every requisite for furnishing, at the lowest prices, may be had gratis or free by post.—Orders above £2 carriage free.
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand,

CRICKET'S IMPROVED GAS RANGES,
AND GAS FIRE FOR TOASTING, may be seen in operation at the Manufactory, Agar Street, Strand, opposite Charing Cross Hospital, every Monday.

PURE DEVONSHIRE CYDER, 33s.;
Cockagee Cyder, 48s.; Hereford Perry, 48s. each, in three-dozen Hampers; Plymouth Gin in one, two, and three-dozen Hampers, 32s. per dozen. The above are all delivered free to the Paddington Station, Hampers and Bottles included, by BENJAMIN VICKERS, Newton Abbott, Devon. Cheque or Post-office Order to accompany the order.

CARPETS.—JOHN MAPLE'S FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT is the largest, cheapest, and best in the world. Good Brussels Carpets, 2s. 9d. per yard; rich Velvet Carpets, 4s. 3d.; patent Victoria Felt Carpeting, 2s. 3d. The Vienna Easy Chair, 35s. This chair, stuffed in the much-approved Austrian style, is a great luxury, and suitable for any kind of room. The Paragon Couch, in walnut or Rosewood, 3 guineas. Drawing-room chairs, 10s. each.—Note the address, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham Court Road, and 1 to 7, Tottenham Place; also the name "Maple" at the next house, although in the same trade, has no connection.

DRAWING AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Carpets, Curtains, Bedsteads, and Bedding.—ROBERT FISHER and CO., 32, Finsbury Place, corner of Finsbury Square.—The most extensive stock in the Metropolis is now on show in the spacious Show-rooms of the above Establishment, suitable for any class of residence, from the cottage to the most noble mansion. Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, 4s. per yard; Silk Damask, 5s. 9d. per yard, 54 inches wide.—N.B. A suite of handsome Walnut Wood Furniture, and 50-inch by 40-inch Chimney-glass, for 35 guineas.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE
FROM.—HEAL and SON'S Stock comprises handsomely japanned and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cribs and Cots of new and elegant designs, Mahogany, Birch, and Walnut-tree Bedsteads, of the soundest and best manufacture, many of them fitted with Furniture, complete. A large assortment of Servants' and Portable Bedsteads. They have also every variety of Furniture for the complete furnishing of a Bed-Room.—HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, 195, Tottenham Court Road.

RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOFORTE.
Pianos and Cottages equal in volume and quality of one to Horizontal Grand. Novelty and elegance of design, material and workmanship not to be surpassed.
Depot, 207 and 209, Regent Street.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO
PIANOFORTES, compass 61 octaves.—H. T., the original maker of a 25-guinea pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, unequalled in durability and delicacy of touch, more especially for their excellency in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany cases. H. Tolkien's manufactory, 27 to 29, King William Street, London Bridge.

THE TEN-GUINEA HARMONIUM, with the Improvements. Manufactured solely by Messrs. WHEATSTONE and CO., who obtained the only Prize Medal for this Instrument; has the full compass of five octaves, with one stop, a rich sustained quality of tone, which can be produced either loud or soft at pleasure; is an excellent substitute for an organ, and does not require tuning. Warren's Tutor for the above, 4s.

WHEATSTONE and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit Street, Regent Street, London.

TROTMAN'S PATENT FOLDING CAR-
RIAGES for Infants and Adults, propelled and guided from behind, folding in a moment, convenient for travelling, or where space is an object. Also Registered Safety PROMENADES and PERAMBULATORS, with Registered Steel Spring Guards to prevent their falling over backwards. Patent Carriage Works and Depot near the Gate, High Street, Camden Town, London.

ROCK-SHOOTING.—AIR-GUNS, AIR-
CANES, &c. Extensive assortment of the best systems in Revolver Rifles and Pistols. Adams's Patent, Colts, and various efficient and highly approved patterns in cases, holsters, &c., from 75s.
REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford Street.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—193 different Designs of Vases, 74 Statues and Figures of various sizes, 38 Figures of Animals, 15 Flower Baskets, and a great variety of Fountains, from £10 to £400; 22 Sun-dial Pillars, &c. May be inspected at AUSTIN and SEELEY'S Works, 1 to 4, Keppel Row, New Road.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING FOR WATERING
GARDENS.—The Gutta Percha Company have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following Testimonial from Mr. J. Farrar, gardener to Boswell Middleton Jalland, Esq., of Holderness House, near Hull:—"I have had 400 feet of your gutta percha tubing, in lengths of 100 feet each, with union joint, in use for the last twelve months for watering these gardens, and I find it to answer better than anything I have ever yet tried. The pressure of the water is very considerable, but this has not the slightest effect on the tubing. I consider this tubing to be a most valuable invention for gardeners, inasmuch as it enables us to water our gardens in about one-half the time, and with one-half the labour formerly required." Manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and sold by their Wholesale Dealers in town and country.

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President.—The Rev. Dr. Marsh.

THE COMMITTEE desire to return thanks to their numerous friends, for the liberal support they have rendered to the Society up to the close of its financial year, enabling them to commence the present year with a balance in hand. Still they feel that the demands upon them are so great, that they would urge upon those who have contributed donations to become annual subscribers, as only by this means can they carry out the operations of the Society. The field is truly white unto the harvest, but alas! the labourers are comparatively few; there are now 27 agents dependant on the funds of the Society, and other openings are presenting themselves which the Committee are anxious should not be neglected.

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